North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1851. NO. 72.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLanes,
Em. White Crape Shawls,
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Teffita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Paraso,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,
Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

State of North Carolina—Martin Co.

IN EQUITY.

Timothy W. Ward and others, vs. John P. Turner and others.

TO Mr. ED. G. HAMMONDS: *Sir*—You are hereby notified that I shall attend at my office in Williamston on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th daye of July next, for the purpose of taking testimony in the above named cause, and making up your account as Executor with the estate of William W. Ward, dec'd. at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. This 2d June, 1851.

C.B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

June 2, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 872—6w.

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps Dark and Light Prints, Dohloys and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware —among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,

Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

CIGARS, CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London size Havanna, and German of various brands.

P. F. PESCUD.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Bonnets, Spring Style, 1851.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.

Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

Kendall's Great Work.

THE War between the United States and Mexico Illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal conflicts, with a description of each Battle. By George Wilkins Kendall, author of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. Received at

TURNER'S Bookstore.

Raleigh April 2d 1851. 43—

JOHN C. PALMER'S

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—t

Shirts, Shirts, Shirts.

50 DOZEN Cotton shirts, Linen Bosoms and Collars, with Byron and standing collars, also, without collars, well made, and we will guarantee to give a fit or no sale.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—3m.

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas or Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Third Annual Fair of the SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on MONDAY, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and all other Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which *vita ble premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manfactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Tools.

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Madel or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principie, superior to that now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Specimens must be in by the 13th of November.

Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication,

Address J. H. TAYLOR.

Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

June 16, 1851. 65—td.

NORTH CAROLINA

FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00

A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins, Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins, and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases, Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons.
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets,
Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders.
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

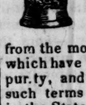
The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. e are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watc s and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,



ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

NEW BOOK.

THE American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by Wm. C. Hughes. Illustrated with cuts of Machinery, &c.—in 1 vol. 12mo. $1. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 20, 1851. 60—

Toll the Bell Still Louder! Tollit,

Convey ye winds the joyful sound from Currituck to Cherokee—from the Arostook to the Sabine,

THAT THE "IMMORTAL INSECT"

Is at Home Again!

New Spring and Summer Goods.

FOR 1851.

Messieurs OLIVER & PROCTER,

R. R. R. R.

WE are now receiving and opening at our "Grand Emporium of Taste, Fashion and Elegance," Ugly Row, opposite Lougee's, one door above Litchford's, and hard by Towle's and Primrose's, a choice selection of vernal and solstitial Fabricks for male apparel, embracing every color and variety, of which the following are a part:

Black, blue, olive green, brown Dahlia and Zephyr Cloths, Drap d'Ete and Cashmeretts, all colors, for Summer coats, Black, single milled doe skin and fancy French Cassimeres of every variety, white and colored French drillings, warranted not to fade when washed; Embroidered Satin, and Marseilles, white and colored, entirely new and very beautiful; Plain white, and Buff Marseilles; Figured Satins, Silks and Shally Vestings, All of these goods were selected by "The Bug" in person from the latest importations and can be confidently recommended to our friends and patrons as being precisely "The Things" for Spring and Summer costumery.

The Express Train.

Oh, where are the words that can truly impress,
The pleasure we feel when we're off by express?
The Steam King is up, and the whistle is heard,
The bell gives the signal, we're off like a bird.
Through monntains and valleys, right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Our flight's like the eagles's, as fearless and brave;
The flag tells of safety as gaily it waves.
The rails are all clear, and the Monarch's ahead;
See forth from his nostrils the deep glare of red.
Still onward and onward we gallantly press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Towns, cities and hamlets, have passed in review,
Like some diorama of beautiful hue.
Our journey's accomplished, safe, safe as a dart,
Our frame not fatigued, nor oppressed is the heart.
With fire and spirit right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are safe by express.

What applies to the rails is in commerce the same,
And hence "The BUGG'S" greatness, and hence,
"The BUGG'S" fame.
Express is his motto; in matters of dress,
He receives all his fashions and models by express.
All the qualifications "The Bugg" does possess,
To outstrip all "slow trains"—thus he wins by express.

Expressly his fabrics are made for this mart,
Expressly he nurtures his cutters of art;
Expressly for him the best workmen's retaine
Expressly for all such prime clothes he's sustained;
Expressly to please you, his efforts progress,
Expressly in beauty and cheapness of dress.

OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors,
Raleigh, N. C.

April 16, 1851. 47—

POST SCRIPTUM.

Spring and Summer Clothing, 1851.

WE are now opening a beautiful supply of Clothing, Frock, dress, and sack coats of cloth, Cashmerett and Alpacha, all colors. We have a few dozen Skeleton French sacks without lining made of Cashmerett's and Zephyr cloths in which we defy competition (for Gentlemen's summer wear.) Grass Linnen frocks, super. french drilling pantaloons all colors cheap and warranted in all respects. Cassimere pantaloons. Vests, cravats, gloves, pocket hand'k'f's, suspenders, shirt collars new style—in fact every thing usually kept by Merchant Tailors or furnishing Houses. O & P.

Youth's Clothing.

WE have also on hand a complete assortment of Youth's Clothing—Frock Coats, of cloth, Alpacha, Tweeds, and Brown Linen, also Sacks, Pantaloons, of all kinds, either for school purposes or Sunday. Vests of all kinds. We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to this branch of our trade, as we will sell clothing cheaper than you can buy the Goods, and warrant them in all respects. O & P.

To Fancy Gentlemen.

WE have a few Highfalutin' Lowvulgar, Peru, Sedundric and Jaybird stripes and Plaids for Pantaloons. O. & P.

Shirts! Shirts!

JUST received a full supply of very superior Dress Shirts. O. & P.

THE LATEST Paris, London, and Northern Fashions just at hand.

Grateful ever for the patronage uniformly bestowed on us so liberally by our patrons since our commencement in business, we will endeavor to merit its continuanc by renewed exertions for their internal as well as external welfare. O. & P.

April 16, 1851. 47—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

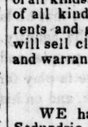
BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.



W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

Just Received,

Hhh. Refined Brown Sugar.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1851. 42—

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,

MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C. &C.

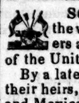
Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

To Bounty Land & Pension Claimants



SOLDIERS, Volunteers, Drafted Men, and the widows and children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of those who served in the Army of the United States.

By a late act of Congress, the officers and privates, or their heirs, of the war of 1812, in Indian wars, Florida and Mexican wars, and all who have been engaged in the service of the United States, are entitled to bounty land, according to their term of service.

All who served in the war of 1812, or any Indian war since 1790, nine months, are entitled to 160 acres of land; 4 months, 80 acres; 1 month, 40 acres. If they have died leaving a widow, or child under age, they are entitled; no other relative is entitled. Those who enlisted to serve for twelve months, or during the war with Mexico, are entitled to 160 acres of land; six months, 40 acres; and if they served in Mexico three months, extra pay. If they be dead, the widow or children, if any, are entitled; if no widow, or children, the father; if neither, the mother; and if all be dead, the brothers and sister are entitled. The friends of all who have died at any time in service, are entitled to the soldier's

The undersigned is in possession of all the necessary papers and information requisite to obtain these land warrants. The land and pay due soldies or their friends, will be procured promptly by writing to me. Terms moderate.

☞ All letters must be post paid.

☞ Persons claims promptly attended to.

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON,
Washington City, D. C.

Washington City, D. C., May 18, 1851. 868—2m.

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business*, and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind
that may be wanted manufactured
to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

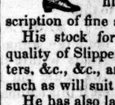
Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.



THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

FRANKLIN CO. N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, Principal.

AND

BELFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NASH COUNTY,

Mrs. M. C. RICHARDSON, Principal.

THE FALL SESSION will open on the 7th July. Terms as formerly. For particulars, address, during vacation, Dr. G. Sills, Belford, Nash county; at other times the Principals. D. S. RICHARDSON.

June 14, 1851. 64—6t.

The Register, Biblical Recorder, Tarborough Press, Halifax Republican, Republican and Patriot, Goldsborough, and North State Whig, will copy six times, and send accounts to D. S. R., Belford, Nash county.

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley; Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks.
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs.,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices.
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans.
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G. Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpassed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

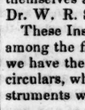
WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.



THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month			18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

ADVERTISEMENT.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to change his occupation, is desirous of selling out a Democratic Office which has paid and is paying well. The town where it is published is improving, and the prospects of the paper rapidly improving. The success of the paper is beyond doubt, but reasons of an imperative nature, beyond any thing connected with the paper, induce the sale.

It presents an unprecedented opportunity for a capable person to do an excellent business. Satisfactory evidence will be afforded the purchaser of the lucrativeness and pleasantness of the situatiou for Editor and Publisher.

Address O. P, Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

June 10th, 1851. 65—tf

N. B. It will be disposed of upon no terms, except to a good Democrat; to such, the terms will be easy.

For the Benefit of all Concerned.

BE it understood that E. L. HARDING, & CO. will ece ve as usual

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK,

From their Houses in Richmond & Petersburg

Until the 1st of July.

This we consider quite an advantage, for the reason that they will be constantly making additions to their stock, which will always make it attractive.

Raleigh, April 6, 185— 45—4.

Bank of the State of North Carolina.

A DIVIDEND of Five and a quarter per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months, payable (less the tax to the State, of wenty-five cents on each individual share,) at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in July next, and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 64—td.

THE Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden, by Patrick Neill. A practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an Improved Method of Planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, by Clement Hoare. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

June 25, 1851. —

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next session of this Institution *will begin at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the last Wednesday of July.* It is extremely desirable that all the pupils shall be present at the selection of rooms, and the classification of the scholars, which will take place at that time.

The College will be provided with a competent corps of teachers, and many improvements made in the domestic arrangements.

The departments of the ordinary English course, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Ancient and Modern languages, are under the immediate inspection of the President, who also gives instruction in some of these branches. He is aided by a Professor and three Ladies.

The department of Music is committed to Professor Kern, whose reputation gives every guarantee that it will be managed with ability. He is assisted by two experienced ladies.

For the acquisition of the elegant accomplishment of Oil-Painting the College at present affords superior advantages. There is probably no where in North Carolina a gallery of paintings equal in beauty of execution to that produced by the pupils during the last year, as exhibited at Commencement.

The domestic department is under the management of Thomas C. Blake, Esq., and his Lady, late of Fayetteville. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have reared a family of daughters and have thus large recommendations to the confidence of the community.

The Board of Trustees, with a liberality becoming those who have charge of so flourishing an Institution, have determined to add immediately to their present noble edifice, a building which will give such room that more quietness and better discipline and instruction can be secured. The pupils will not be crowded in the dormitories. The Trustees will proceed also to enlarge and beautify the grounds and introduce such a system of exercise as will promote the health of the pupils.

There is perhaps no healthier place in North Carolina or Virginia than Greensboro.' The inhabitants of the town are remarkable for general morality and industry; the location of the College surpasses that of any Institution which the undersigned has ever visited, and he has seen all those of most note in the country; and the situation in the central part of the State makes it easy of access.

Attention is paid to the manners of the pupils, and every accomplishment desirable for a young lady to acquire may be obtained here. While the ornamental branches are cultivated, they are not made to constitute the staple of the education which we endeavor to impart to our pupils. A high, intellectual training—a thorough discipline of the mind is sought to be attained as of first importance after the cultivation of moral and religious feelings.

The Trustees and Faculty make every possible effort to prevent extravagance. The regular College charges are moderate. The next session will consists of five months. For Board and Tuition in the ordinary English branches, and in Latin or Greek, if desired, the charge is $60; for Music $20; for Oil Painting $15; for Drawing 5$; for French or any other modern language taught, $5.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, President.

June 6, 1851 871—4t.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS delightful Summer Retreat is now open for the reception of Company. The remedial properties of the water, and pure atmosphere, offer great inducements to Invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure and the preservation of health. Among the many improvements are two newly fitted up Bathing Houses. The Rooms and Cabins are neat and well furnished. A good Band of Music is always in attendance, a plentiful supply of Ice, and the best efforts to please, at moderate rates of Board, as follows:

Families per month each person,	$ 20,00
Single persons,	25,00
Per week,	7,00
Per day,	1,25
Children under 12 and Servants half price.	

SAMUEL CALVERT.

Shocco Springs, June 4, 1851. 61—10t.

SOUTHERN TRADE!!!

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS:

I am now receiving direct from Petersburg, Richmond and Baltimore, my

Spring and Summer Goods.

a suitable assortment carefully laid in by an experienced hand, and will continue to keep up such a supply of Groceries, Wares and Merchandise, as my customers may need, at moderate prices for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. I will also attend to any Commission Business, with care, so as to satisfy those who may entrust the same to me. I will take in exchange for Goods Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder Flaxseed and Beeswax, with any other Produce that may suit the trade. Call at the Brick Store, near the Bank.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton N. C., June 4, 1851. 872—tf.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N. C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the ***TRAVELLING PUBLIC*** that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles.

E. L. Harding, & Co.

HAVE just opened a choice stock of
Splendid Fancy Silk Cravats,
Black Italian, do. Bavathan Silk,
Superior White Silk, do. do.
Plain and Figured Silk Pocket Handk'f's,
Black satin Neck Stocks, fancy col'd Neck Ties,
Skeleton Hair-stock, a pretty article for a hot Summer's day, Bl'k and col'd Kid Gloves,
White, Black, and Fancy col'd silk Gloves,
India superior silk under shirts,
Gauze Pat. Merino shirts, White gauze cotton do.
White, Fancy col'd silk ½ Hose,
Superfine, white cotton ½ Hose,
Bleached and unbleached Jean Drawers, with patent Tops, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—4m.

PEPSIN

The True Digestive Fluid, or GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

New American Novel.

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss

[From the Goldsborough Republican and Patriot.]

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C., June 30th, 1851.

MESSRS. ROBINSON AND GULICK:—The last *Telegraph* contains some remarks by the *very dignified* editor, introductory and following Resolutions adopted by the Light Artillery Company, which I had the honor to command in 1832.

I am somewhat apprehensive that any strictures on his course may be offensive to the very peculiar ideas of *dignity* that gentleman and some of his particular friends seem to entertain, viz: that they have the right to assail private citizens, while a reply is peculiarly *undignified*. Indeed I feel rather a sense of loss of *dignity* in paying any attention to the paper, and am only induced to do it in justice to the motives of honest and patriotic men who acted with me at that time, many of whom have left this stage of action and are in the legion of a happier world, to none of whom would apply, the Register's very learned and terse quotation "doubly dying," "unwept," "unhonored," &c.,—for a nobler troop never were mounted than the "State Guard of Wayne County."

They were pure, honest yeomen, devoted to their country.

There was much excitement, as is well known, in 1832 on the subject of nullification, and, in many and various parts of North Carolina, meetings were called and held, and resolutions adopted, probably as strong as those passed by the Wayne Troop. Whether we were ahead of the excitement so much as to be the only one, who included "*secession*" with nullification, is more than I can say, but as nullification was the subject most under discussion at that time, it is highly probable few if any were found so ignorant of States rights as to destroy this only safe citadel of retreat for the weak minority when oppressed by the strong majority.

The resolutions were written by myself at the suggestion of many citizens, and I am responsible for the language. They were read and adopted by the unanimous vote of a pretty full muster. (The Company had on its rolls about 65 men.) The probability is that the resolutions expressed the sentiments of 50 men as regards *nullification*, attachment to the Union, respect for the Constitution and the President, and the determination to support Constitutional Government. As politics was not the subject of our association and study, it is not probable many of the Troop had ever paid much attention to the merits of the question of secession, or its important bearing on the safety of the minority States. I feel no mortification in acknowledging that at that time my attachment to the Union was such that I should hardly have *examined* any argument which might intimate a dissolution as possible. True there had been aggression; but the one, Missouri, had been compromised, and acquiescence in the compromise was general; another compromise was on foot, and it was hoped the agitating question of the unequal tariff would be honorably settled.

Under such circumstances I wrote the resolutions, and they were adopted by fifty as gallant true hearted Americans as ever formed a Militia Company—the yeomanry of Wayne County.

"This little ray of light upon" *my* "past history" shows" to the Editor of the *Telegraph* "clearly the weakness of poor human nature." "It mortifies our pride, bids us not rejoice in the strength of our intellects, and warns us not to cling with tenacity to our opinions, since those intellects can be so easily overshadowed by the clouds of prejudice, and those opinions, though honestly entertained, so warped by the force of surrounding circumstances." I have extracted entire the above sentence to give your readers an opprtunity of judging of the logic, rhetoric, and erudition, as well as the *dignity* of the very learned Editor of the *Telegraph*.

The intimation, that a change of opinion on an abstract question of Constiutional law in a man making no pretension to be a lawyer, or even a politician, "shows the weakness of poor human nature," comes with a very bad grace from a young man recently allied to a party, which, "by force of surrounding circumstances," has been compelled in less than half the time it has taken, according to Mr. Strong, to effect a change in my opinion on secession, to change their positions and opinions on every political question of the age, and even to change their name.

He will for personal security, probably, plead nonage to any charge of change against himself, but he comes forward as a violent champion of whiggery, and in adopting that party is undoubtedly prepared to adopt their history also. For my own part, I should feel most excessively mortified if a close observation of the history of the past 20 years led only to a certainty that we had no escape from Northern aggression, and that we must sit down submissively, and hold our hands to receive their shackles. Democracy I have always understood to be progressive, and in general we glory in the progress we make. If it is important to the world to know my present opinions on the question of secession, I do not hesitate to say, it is the only practical security we have for our rights, and it is undoubtedly the true remedy against aggression. I would not be understood as advocating secession at the present time or under existing circumstances. But it is certainly important that we have, and the world should know that we have, a remedy to which, when forbearance ceases to be a virture, we may resort. And I pray God will so far restrain the fanaticism of Northern aggressions on our Constitutional rights, that we may never be driven to resort to the remedy. It is the subservient submissionist, who argues against this right, who is aiding factionists to our destruction. Were it not well known to such men as Seward, Winthrop, *et id omnegenus*, that a large party at the South are denying that we have any Constitutional remedy, the agitation at the North would be put down in a month.

It is the Southern support,—"aid and comfort,"—those men receive which sustains them and encourages this persistance in driving us to the wall.

I do not wish to be understood as making any complaint at the course the editor sees fit to pursue in the management of his paper; but it appears to me that his closing paragraph possesses one quality which to say the least would not, in old time, have been considered gentlemanly, and that is, a perversion of language to convey a false idea. The sentence reads thus!—"And this *Company was the only one in North Carolina* that *volunteered* its service to march against South Carolina, 'to coerce and crush her.'" The italics and capitals are his, and so is the quotation. Let him reconcile it with truth if he can. If he says he copies from the *register*, he only shows his subserviency, and that he is willing to retail small malice although he knows its falsehood.

I have extended this letter farther than I ever intended, and owe an apology for asking its publication. My own apology is that the *Great Whig* Organ at Raleigh, having thought my opinions 20 years ago of sufficient importance to publish them, and the *little* organs, as in duty bound, finding it consistent with their peculiar notions of *dignity* to *open* on the trail at his bidding—gives me the right to a little attention. I am a private citizen not obtruding my opinion on the public; but I cannot forbear to recommend to certain editors the importance of examining their own positions and the history of their party. Let them reflect that they have been driven by "force of surrounding circumstances" from every party position they have taken either since or before they changed their name from Federalists to Whigs, and this should give them some little sympathy—some fellow feeling for "Poor human nature."

Will you do me the favor to publish the Resolutions with the Preamble in connexion with this, to enable your readers to judge how far I am culpable?

Very Respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

S. A. ANDREWS.

Late Capt. Wayne County, State Guard, Light Art.

"THE STATE'S GUARD, *of Wayne County*, taking into consideration the alarming situation to which the agitations of South Carolina are bringing our beloved Country, feel themselves bound to express their abhorrence of the doctrines of Nullification AND Secession, as adopted by the convention of South Carolina; and

Resolved, unanimously, That we will, in our corporate and individual capacities, support the Constitution of the United States—hold the Union sacred—obey and enforce the laws our Constitutional Federal Government has or may enact.

Resolved, That the President of the United States is worthy of our full respect and confidence, and shall command our support and services, if the exigencies of our country require it.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be signed by the Commissioned officers of the Troop, and copies sent to papers in Raleigh, Newbern, and Fayetteville for publication.

S. A. ANDREWS, Capt.
L. H. WHITFIELD, 1st Lieut.
2nd Lietenant absent.
J. C. SLOCUMB, 3d Lieut.
WM. K. LANE, Cornet.

Waynesboro', Dec. 29th, 1832.

GEN. SCOTT.

The nomination of General Scott, in Pennsylvania, has put the political world in universal commotion. All other news of that character is swallowed up in it. The importance of the fact cannot be overrated, but why it has been received with so much excitement is scarcely explicable. No man who was acquainted with the existing politics of this country ought to have expected anything else. The last three years, like Macbeth's witches, point their skinny finger at the new Thane of Cawdor. He has grasped at the crown before now, but he has hitherto failed because his time was not come. But come it is at last. If he fails now, it will not be the season's fault.

In the first Whig Convention that met anywhere in the Union, this nomination might have been looked for to a certainty. Scott is the only man the Whig party can be prevailed upon to touch in the ensuing campaign. Neither Fillmore, nor Webster, nor Clay, have the smallest chance for their nomination. The Whig party is now controlled entirely by its Abolition wing, and unsound as the last named men are upon most constitutional issues involving sectional interests, neither of them comes up to the mark laid down by their masters. They have all fallen into the error of making some concessions to the South. All, in words at least, promise to maintain the Fugitive Slave Law, and that has sealed the fate of them all. Scott is the man of the North, and the North holds the balance of power. Scott has promised nothing to the South. He is identified with Seward and his clique—has been so always and from the beginning. The things which killed Fillmore, Webster, and Clay before the Pennsylvania Convention, were sufficiently apparent. *The motion offered for the sanction of the Fugitive Slave Law was voted down by a majority approaching unanimity.* There the tale was told.

There was another reason which settled the nomination from the first. Gen. Scott has those elements of clap trap by which only the Whig party has ever succeeded in electing a candidate with their unpopular principles. Whenever they have run a Statesman they have failed, because the people can see in statesmen only the embodiments of principles, and they have never yet been ready to endorse the principles of the Whig party. But when blinded by the glare of military achievement, they have on two memorable occasions been prevailed upon to shoulder the loads of bank, tariff, and consolidation. Experience has taught the Whig party to rely on no other hopes of success, and they never will again when they can help it. Let no man ever hope again to be the candidate of that organization, unless he can get up some grand humbug of that sort. It has rather too much selfish sense,—its instincts of life are too vigorous, to permit it to unite its fortunes with any other man.

As there is no one in the country whose military eclat begins to compare with that of Scott, there is no one whose chances for the Whig nomination can be measured with his. Whether his chances before the people will be as great, is quite another question. One can have but a dim anticipation at this date of the approaching contest's result. But although we believe General Scott to be very much the strongest candidate of the Whig party, we think the chances are at least equal on the other side,—if we do but avoid the old, broken-down, used up, standing fogie candidates of the Democratic party. Though the North has now the preponderance of power in the Union, and can claim the nomination, the South holds the balance of power between the grand parties of the North, and can decide the election. The Democracy are as certainly identified with the South as the Federalists and protectionists are dominant in the North. The South therefore, is nearly certain to go with the Democratic candidate, and against Gen. Scott. Besides this striking item in the account, we attach very much less importance to the military feature of the present case than we ever did before. Scott has done greater things, and has ten times the military genius of either Harrison or Taylor. But with the memory of their services, those old men possessed a simple, straightforward plainness, not to say honesty of character, which never fails to be appreciated by the people, and which attracted their sympathy in spite of all arguments to the contrary. Who can find a grain of this sort of thing in the composition of Gen. Scott? It is notorious that his characteristics are the antipodes of theirs. He is the most ostentatious and artificial of men; vainer than all the peacocks of creation, selfish to the last degree of selfishness. His military achievements have been great; but who can remember them as any other than the fruits of his *ambition?* Who connects them with the idea of patriotism? *Rich. Ex.*

MR. WEBSTER AT CAPON SPRINGS. A few days since Mr. Webster made a short excursion into Virginia to the Capon Springs where he delivered a speech. From the full report of his remarks published in the *National Intelligencer*, we make the following extract:

"But one thing, gentlemen, be assured of—the first step taken in the programme of secession, which shall be an actual infringement of the Constitution or the laws, will be promply met. And I would not remain an hour in any administration that would not immediately meet any such violation of the Constitution and the laws effectually, and at once. And I can assure you gentlemen, that all with whom I am at present associated in the Government, entertain the same decided purpose."

If this means anything at all, it conveys a threat and determination to put down, *by force*, any secession movement on the part of South Carolina. A consolidation Administration is to judge of any violation of the Constitution, and a sovereign State is to be held in the Union *by force*. If carried into practice, every man must see that the first Federal gun fired at a sovereign State will sound the death knell of the Union. Let force be applied against a sovereign State acting in her organized capacity, and the Union will not be worth preserving. Mr. Webster is the recognized organ of the Admiaistration, and speaks its views. If Mr. Fillmore would destroy the Union, let him proceed as Mr. Webster indicates he will, in the supposed contingency.

So much for Mr. Webster's first speech. At the same dinner, a Mr. Bruce gave a toast to which Mr. Webster replied. The toast and reply are as follows:

"The Fugitive-slave law—Upon its faithful execution depends the perpetuity of the Union."

"Mr. Webster again addressed the company, declaring that that law was constitutional, and that it should be enforced as well as any other law. He declared that if the North willfully set aside that part of the Constitution, the South would not be bound any longer by the compact. The whole Constitution was binding on all. If one party breaks it, the other party is discharged from the compact. A bargain broken on one side, was broken on all sides. He continued his speech for some time in the further maintenance that the Constitution in all its parts was equally binding on all, and that no one section of it could be set aside, or violated, without destroying the whole."

If Mr. Webster is here reported correctly, he has admitted the right of a State to secede when the Constitution is violated. He admits that if the North sets aside one part of the Constitution, all the States are released from any observance of the whole. Such was the doctrine of Madison, and we find Mr. Webster in Virginia acknowledging its correctness. *Daniel Webster has admitted the right of a State to secede for a violation of the Constitution, and therefore, according to the Whig organs and Mr. Stauly, he is a secessionist.* Let the Whigs chew on that a short while!

Goldsborough Rep. and Pat.

Hon. Lucius B. Peck, who was nominated for governor by the free soil convention at Burlington, declines to be a candidate, and gives his reasons in a letter in the Montpelier Ptariot. He cannot assent to the resolutions passed by the convention, inasmuch as he believes the fugitive slave law to be constitutional, and cannot consent that the act passed by the last legislature, authorising the state courts to take by *habeas corpus* a slave out of the hands of U. S. officers, is a just exercise of the power of the state. Mr. Peck's reasoning is just and conclusive, and we rejoice to see him come frankly out of the company of the abolitionists. The whigs have nominated for governor the same person who signed the nullifying act in question, and *they* go in with a rush for "the Union, the constitution, obedience to the laws," and practical disobedience of the acts of congress!! That is the whig platform. They will receive the abolitionists upon it, and very likely hold on to Vermont. Mr. Peck, having been once a straight democrat, cannot occupy any such ground.

Boston Post.

Grog is a sea-term for rum and water, and originated from Admiral Vernon, who first introduced it on board ship; he was called by the seamen, "Old Grog," from his wearing a grogram coat in bad weather.

JOHN HANCOCK. Among the remarkable men whose names will forever stand part and parcel of "Declaration of Independence," Hancock, whose bold signature first strikes the eye, was perhaps, all things considered, one of the most remarkable. He put most at risk, so far as fortune and its appliances were concerned, for he was the richest man in the country. He inherited the business and fortune of a millionaire merchant uncle, and was the Abbot Lawrence of his day. When he was first elected to the provincial Legislature, Adams said to a friend, "Boston has done a wise thing to-day—she's made that young man's fortune her own;" and the prophecy was literary fulfilled, for it was all devoted to the public use.

The contrast between him and Adams was very great; Adams was poor, and held in great contempt the style and show of fortune. Hancock kept a magnificent equipage, such as is not known in America; his apparel was embroidered with gold and silver; he rode with six beautiful bays—he was fond of dancing, music, routs, parties, rich wine, dinners, and all that class of things, called elegant plasures.

How he estimated the goods of fortune and their concomitants, in comparison with the cause of liberty, is illustrated by the following anecdote:

During the siege of Boston, General Washington consulted Congress as to the propriety of bombarding the town. Hancock was President, and after the reading of Washington's letter a motion was made to go into Committee of the Whole, to enable Mr. Hancock to give his opinion, as he was deeply interested—all his property being in houses and real estate. He left the chair and addressed the chairman as follows:—"It is true, sir, that nearly all I have in the world is in the town of Boston; but if the expulsion of the British troops and the liberties of my country demand that they be burned to ashes, issue the order, and let the cannon blaze away."

These men were made for the times. Cool, steady and deliberate principles, show in them all; they were ready for "the spoiling of their goods," to ensure us a better inheritance.

When Lieutenant Governor Patterson was the Speaker of the Legislature—as is usual at the opening of the House, some dozen boys presented themselves, as applicants for the place of messengers. He inquired their names, and into their conditions, in order to a proper selection. He came in the course of examination, to a small boy about ten years old, a bright looking lad:

"Well, sir," said he, "what is your name?"

"John Hancock, sir," replied the boy with promptness.

"What" said the Speaker, "you did not sign the Declaration of Independence, did you?"

"No, sir," replied the lad stretching himself up to his utmost proportions, "but I would if I had been there."

"You can be one of the Messengers," said Gov. Patterson.

THE CHINESE IN SAN FRANCISCO. The success which has attended the labors of the industrious Chinese in California, as indicated by the return of some of them with their golden acquisitions, has given quite an impetus to the feeling of emigration from the fatherland. We learn from the Alta Californian that the movement is spreading all along the Chinese seaboard, and as a consequence that nearly all the vessels that are up in the Chinese ports for California are intended to convey passengers.

Through their chief and agent, the Chinese in California have obtained possession of a large tract of land which they have commenced cultivating; they are settling it rapidly. They are said to be among the most industrious, quiet and patient people in the whole population. "Perhaps the citizens of no nation," says the Californian, "except the Germans, are more quiet and valuable." Many letters it is added, pass to and fro between China and California, and at each departure of ships for the Celestial Empire great numbers of California papers are sent to friends beyond the Pacific.

It is gratifying to be further told that the Chinese in California, instead of adhering tenaciously to the customs and usages of their own country, show a great facility in adopting our national characteristics in place of their own. They adapt themselves to our laws and manifest a preference for our institutions by applying for citizenship according to our laws. In dress, too, they are becoming Americanized. The wooden shoes give way to leather ones; the long queue is disappearing; the wide and full nankeens are found to be not so convenient as the more closely fitting American garment. They are also adopting the American hat—whether with any improvement or not in costume we do not know.

These particulars are strongly significant of the future destiny of California and our whole Pacific coast. We took occasion some time ago to refer to the analogy which our relations with Europe, already established by steady immigration on our Atlantic seaboard, must soon hold with the relations which by a similar process are likely to grow up between our Western territory and the old nations of the East. It seems that this latter process is rapidly making itself familiar; and with that activity in view which quickens the growth of all things in the golden soil of California, we may expect to see a wonderful advance in the multiplication of Oriental immigrants in that attractive region. It may not be far in the future when a son of the Celestial Empire, converted into an American citizen, may take his seat in the Congress of the Republic.

Baltimore American.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE. The large shipments of gold which have been recently made at New York, and the probability that they will continue for some time to come, have excited some attention in our monetary circles, and have attracted the attention of gentlemen connected with our Banks.

The shipments from 1st January to 17th June inclusive, the New York papers state to be	$15,853,901
Add amount shipped by the Asia steamer,	1,150,920
	$17,004,821
The amount received from California from 1st January up to 17th ult., agreeable to the Mint statement at Philadelphia,	$18,713,155
Received by the Mint at New Orleans,	5,363,477—24,076,632
Excess of receipts over shipments to this time,	$7,071.841

To this excess must be added the large amount brought into this country by Emigrants within the same period, which we should think could not be less than 7 or 8 millions more: so that if this estimate be correct, we still have a surplus of imports of gold over our exports, of some fifteen millions of dollars. The latest intelligence from California leads us to suppose that there will be a large increase of our receipts during the present year from that State; and under these circumstances we can see no reason for any apprehension, as to a diminution of the amount of the precious metals in this country, or of any probable necessity for our Banks to curtail their discount lines, for several months to come. We look therefore for the continuance of an easy money market during the summer, and feel some pleasure in the idea that our business men can break away for a month or six weeks from their daily toils, and seek some rest in rural shades during the heat of the season, without having their minds harrased about their bills payable—or their discounts at Bank. *Phil. Bull.*

GROSS OUTRAGE—PRESIDENT FILLMORE. Our "Union-loving" President has lately removed an aged and respectable widow lady, Mrs. Dickinson, who had been appointed by General Jackson to take charge of the post office at Lancaster, Pa. She conducted it to the satisfaction of every body. But after office hours, and over her tea the old lady would talk democracy, and praise Jefferson, Jackson, and Simon Snyder; so our magnanimous President removed her, and appointed—whom? A notorious abolitionist, George W. Hammersly, editor of the Lancaster Union. The following is an extract from an article in his paper, hoping that no man in Pennsylvania could be found to accept the office of Commissioner, to excute the fugitive slave law:

"If any man should be so low, he should be hooted and scorned by every man, woman and child in the country. It would be more honorable to associate with a common hangman or thief. We observe a man named M'Alister in Daphin county has accepted the office and acted under it. Of what stuff are the citizens of Harrisburg made to endure his presence?"

Those sentiments, we doubt not, secured him the office, at the expense of the widow of a soldier of the Revolution. *Appeal.*

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1851.

GEN. DOCKERY.

The Raleigh Register appears to be somewhat *disgruntled* by the figure which Gen. Dockery cuts before the people, as *a man of talents*. The General has a way of making himself ridiculous, and the Register feels it. Hence the efforts of that paper to bolster him up, and to convince its readers that he is, really, a man of some information and general "strength of intellect." This may do very well where General Dockery is not known; but elsewhere, in the Third Congressional District especially, the impression sought to be produced by that paper will not take.

The Register endeavors, in the following style, to get up a little sympathy for the General. That paper says:

"We do not object to strictures on a man's political course and principles, however severe they may be, but to ridicule any apparent defects in his early education, for partizan purposes, is rather too mean, we had supposed, even for the "Standard!" But in this we have been mistaken. That print has descended to such means, and upon reflection, we are confident, it will feel ashamed. We know nothing of Gen. D's. early education, but we venture to say, that he is entitled to a vast deal more credit for the use he has made of his advantages in this respect, than hundreds of the vain pedants who revile and depreciate him. Gen. D. served one term In Congress with much credit to himself."

Now, what we have to say is, that when a man puts himself up as Gen. Dockery has done for a seat in Congress, he becomes public property; and the people have a right to enquire and to know, before they go to the polls, whether such a man possesses the capacity to represent them. We have "ridiculed" no "apparent defects" of Gen. Gockery's "early education." We look at the man *as he is*, and we pronounce upon him accordingly. The greatest men our country has produced were embarrassed in the outset by the defects of "early education"; but they supplied these defects by their labor and industry, and *they had the mind to build upon* in so doing. We are sorry Gen. Dockery did not have a better chance in his juvenile days; but it is evident, whatever his opportunities may have been, that he has improved them but little.

The Register is pleased, in the superabundance of its courtesy, to charge "meanness" upon the Standard; and to do this, too, in behalf of such a subject as Gen. Dockery. We might specify numerous "mean" things as characteristic of the Register, but we forbear. The Register's abuse is, to us, a matter of compliment. We expect it, and we may say we court it. The more we get of it the surer we are that we are right. But we have one thing to say, in reply, and that is, that we have never yet condescended to the "meanness" of *desecrating the Fourth of July to party purposes.*

But the Register reminds its readers that Gen. Dockery has "served one term in Congress." Yes, he did. He found his way to the Federal City, and he *writ* his name there in the "national archives." We understand he says so himself. The General liked the business—it was refreshing to his pocket, and he desires to resume it. Gen. Dockery's aspirations in this respect remind us of the "Musical Ass," which has been described in poetry as follows:

"The fable which I now present
Occurred to me by accident.
A stupid ass one morning went
Into a field by accident,
And cropped his food and was content,
Until he spied by accident
A Flute, which some oblivious gent
Had left behind by accident;
When, sniffling it with eager scent,
He breathed on it by accident,
And made the hollow instrument
Emit a sound by accident:
"Hurrah! Hurrah!" exclaimed the brute,
"How cleverly I play the flute!"
A fool, in spite of nature's bent,
May shine for once, *by accident.*"

Yes, Gen. Dockery shone, "for once, by accident." He *did* go to Congress—he did "play the flute" on one occasion, and now imagines, forsooth, that he is one of the "cleverest" Musicians in the country. But his tunes are not acceptable to the people, and we imagine they will leave him at home to play for his own amusement, at his own expense, and on his own responsibility.

Maj. Caldwell's election would be a credit to the Third District. No man doubts—no man can question the soundness of his abilities. And he is not only well informed in public affairs, but he has the nerve and the ability to make himself felt, and to cause his District to be respected in the House of Representatives. *He* will be no cypher in that body; but he will serve a far higher a far nobler purpose than that of counting *one* for a quorum, or of standing by, a nonentity in all things else (as Gen. Dockery must be) but in registering the commands of a Freesoil government.

The Register is welcome to all it can make by referring to Gen. Dockery's *talents*. Those talents have been looked for—not "tried"—and found wanting. There are five hundred—aye, a thousand men in the Third District better qualified for a seat in Congress than Gen. Dockery. And will the people of that District elect such a man at a crisis like the present, when the country is in peril, and when the best talents are needed in the public councils? We cannot believe they will.

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO.

We return our thanks to Messrs. E. P. Jones, & Co., of Rockingham County, for a box of fine chewing Tobacco of their manufacture.

This Tobacco was grown in Rockingham County, and has been put up in the best manner. It is clear of grit, pleasant to the taste, and altogether just such a preparation of "the weed" as would tempt almost any one to fall into the use of it.

We wish Messrs. Jones & Co. a ready sale for the article at the best prices. They certainly deserve encouragement.

We understand that a lot of this Tobacco has been deposited and is for sale at the Store of Messrs. W. H. H. and R. S. Tucker, of this City. Try it.

The postage on all letters weighing half an ounce and under, is now only three cents if prepaid. It is thus to the advantage of the people to *prepay* their letters; those who receive letters will save two cents by it in each case. We shall prepay ours, and of course those who write to us will do the same.

The Fourth of July was celebrated with much spirit and enthusiasm in Halifax, in this State. The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. W. M. Perkins, and an Oration, which is highly spoken of by the Republican, was delivered by Dudley Clanton, Esq.

HOT WEATHER. Wednesday last, July 9th, was decidedly the hottest day of the season. The Thermometer stood 93 degrees in places free from all reflections of the sun. Thursday was also a very warm day, with indications of rain, which is much needed just now.

WHO ARE THE AGITATORS?

Many of the Consolidation leaders and presses are in the habit of referring to Southern Democrats as agitators and disunionists, while they claim for themselves, with true Pharisaical sanctity, all the love of order and quiet, and the only sort of devotion to the Union which is worth any thing. There is a motive for this conduct on the part of these men; their object is *party, party, party*, to the end of the chapter. Nothing is so sacred in their estimation that it may not be used for party purposes. They have frequently drawn the revered name of Washington into the political arena, and claimed for themselves all the merits of his principles and virtues; and it is a matter of history that in 1833 they filched from the tomb of the Revolution the name of Whig—a name dear and common to all—and appropriated it to their own base and selfish purposes. Now they are shouting *Union*, and branding every man who stands forward for the Constitution and the rights of his section, as an agitator and disunionist. They hope, in this way, to induce the country to forget or overlook their political misdeeds, while they expect profit, in the way of victory and spoils, as the result of their *professions* of regard for the Union. We have already exposed these professions. We have shown their hollowness, and we have demonstrated at the same time that the course which these men have adopted is the very course, of all others, most calculated to put and keep the Union in peril.

Now let us see *who* are the agitators. A few words, plainly uttered, will set the whole matter in its true light.

The last Congress adopted a series of measures known as the "Compromise measures." A large portion of the Democratic party of the country, and especially the Southern portion of it, regarded these measures as aggressive and unjust; but they announced it at once as their purpose to acquiesce in these measures, for the sake of the Union, provided the people of the free States should faithfully abide and enforce the fugitive-slave law. The Whigs, on the contrary, gave their sanction to these measures and declared them, in their opinion to be just, fair, and worthy of general approbation. Well, what next? Did agitation cease? Ought it not, under the circumstances, to have ceased? We have no hesitation in replying in the affirmative, and we will now show why and how it has been otherwise. The Whig leaders, North and South, taking their cue doubtless from the managers at Washington City, made these measure a test of devotion to the Union; and while thousands and thousands of their party, in all the free States, were arrayed in open opposition to the fugitive-slave law and were demanding its repeal, they began the discussion on the various points again, and called upon the Southern people, and especially upon the Democrats of the South, not merely to acquiesce in these measures, but to approve and commend them to the people. This the Democrats refused to do, and they were forthwith denounced by these Whig leaders as disunionists and as opposed to the best interests of the country. *In self-defence* the Democrats were then compelled to discuss these compromise measures, and to show *why* they could not approve them; and the Whig leaders and presses referred to, not being able to answer the arguments of the Democrats, began to call them agitators and promoters of strife. These are plain, unvarnished facts; and now, who is to blame for agitation? Not the Democrats, for they acquiesced, and preferred silence and the operations of time, in connection with these measures; *but the Consolidation leaders, who forced the discussion for party purposes.* Will the Raleigh Register, or any other Consolidation organ meet us on these points?

We find in a late number of the Nashville Union the following article in relation to Gov. Trousdale's support of the Compromise, which places in a very clear light the views we have taken in this article. The Union says:

"We have heard the opinion expressed that Gov. Trousdale's acquiescence in the compromise measures is inconsistent with the objections which he urges against these measures, when viewed in detail. It must be remembered that Gov. Trousdale does not support the compromise measures because, in his opinion, they do full justice to the South, but because it was a choice between these measures and a breaking up of the federal Union. He prefers to endure whatever of injustice there is in the Compromise, rather than put the Union to hazard. His competitor (Judge Campbell) advocates the several compromise measures because, in his opinion, they secure the rights of the South, and because, as we understand him, they are considered by him as administration (or whig) measures. These positions of Judge Campbell make it necessary for Governor Trousdale to show where the compromise measures fall short of doing justice to the South, and to show that whilst his competitor supports them for the sake of whigism and a whig President, he supports or rather acquiesces in them for the sake of the Union.

It is a singular fact, and one not very creditable to Judge Campbell's intelligence, that he cannot or will not comprehend how Gov. Trousdale can see so many objections to the several measures constituting the Compromise, and yet show his devotion to the Union by acquiescing in them. Judge Campbell seems to have erected in his own mind a new and strange test of devotion to the Union. According to his philosophy, to be a good Union man, one must believe the several Compromise measures to be right and proper in themselves, and especially must worship at the shrine of President Fillmore. Governor Trousdale wholly repudiates and disdains any such test; he knows of no Union except that which resulted from the constitution, and he knows of no other means of preserving the Union than by preserving the constitution in all its integrity. Because the several compromise measures do not violate the constitution, he bows to their legal validity, and acquiesces in them for the sake of the Union; but he does not understand why a free and patriotic man may not object to a measure on the score of expediency, and yet acquiesce in it for the sake of harmony and peace. The truth is, that Gov. Trousdale shows more strongly his devotion to the Union by the very fact that although he believes the compromise to be unjust in many respects, yet, because he loves the Union, he prefers rather to endure a wrong than to endanger its perpetuity. The difference between the two candidates for governor, then, comes simply to this:

Judge Campbell illustrates his love of the Union by supporting the Compromise as in itself right, and especially by supporting Mr. Fillmore, who is a good whig.

Governor Trousdale manifests his devotion to the Union in this, that whilst he does not believe that the Compromise does justice to the South, yet he urges the South to acquiesce, and even submit to injustice rather than jeopard this glorious Union.

We submit to every candid mind if Gov. Trousdale does not stand upon infinitely higher ground in his support of the Compromise than does Judge Campbell. The one supports the Compromise as a partisan, looking no higher than party advantage; the other supports it as a patriot, looking to the maintenance and safety of the Union as the controlling considerations, but yet never allowing the northern people to be deceived into the belief that they can violate the compact with impunity."

There is much truth in the whole of the above, and particularly in that portion of it which declares that "*Gov. Trousdale shows more strongly his devotion to the Union by the very fact that although he believes the Compromise to be unjust in many respects, yet, because he loves the Union, he prefers rather to endure a wrong than to endanger its perpetuity.*" These Whig leaders, *according to their own showing*, have made no sacrifices for the Union; for they can perceive nothing in the Compromise to complain of, but they endorse it as just and proper, and profess to regard it as entirely consistent with the very principles on which the Union was formed. What credit, then, as Union men, can they deserve for their conduct! *What sacrifices*, we repeat, *have they made for the Union?*

The truth is, these men know better—it is *their party*, and not the Union which they are laboring to preserve. No matter what they may say, their course is calculated more than any thing else to invite aggression, and to destroy the very Union which they profess so much to love. They declare that the Compromise measures settled the slavery question, and yet they refuse to consider that question settled so long as they can hope to make party capital out of it. They assume to themselves great credit and consideration as friends of the Union—they announce themselves to the people as its *best* friends, and yet they have submitted to no change of opinion or of principle to preserve it. Such is Whiggery—such rather, is Consolidation, which is but another name for old John Adams Federalism.

Let the people look at these things as they are, and then decide for themselves. This country belongs to them, and not to the unprincipled Consolidation demagogues whose policy, if permitted to prevail, will destroy it. It is, therefore, the business of the people to decide in these matters. Let them do it, calmly and under the guidance of reason and the facts, and we shall not complain. We do not fear their verdict.

IS SLAVERY AN EVIL?

Is Slavery an evil? Messrs. Fillmore and Stanly say it is. We deny the proposition. We hold it to be a blessing to both races; and not only this, but we maintain and can show that it is expressly sanctioned by the Almighty. All the authorities in the Bible on the subject are in favor of it, and there is not one word in that Book against it.

But let us grant, for argument's sake, that it is an evil—*is this a time for Southern men to admit the fact?* If an evil, will Mr. Stanly do any thing to extend it? Will he not rather, if honest in his opinion in relation to it, do what he can, as a Representative in Congress, to hem it in and thus pave the way for getting rid of it?

If an evil, what right has the President of the United States so to declare in a public letter? He says in one breath that the institution belongs to the Southern States, and that the General Goverment can exercise no control over it in the States; but in the next breath he interferes with this institution by branding it as an evil in the sight of Christendom! William H. Seward occupies the very same ground.

And now is Mr. Stanly, holding as he does this opinion, a suitable Representative for the people of the Eighth District? Let them answer at the polls. We have no fears for the result. The interests of that people, as involved in this institution, are much too great to leave it at all doubtful what their decision will be. They will decide to let Mr. Stanly remain at home, to *moralize* as often and as long as he chooses over the "evils" of Slavery; and they will send to Congress as his successor a man who has never deceived any one on this or any other question, and in whose hands their rights and interests will be perfectly safe.

OHIO WHIGGERY.

The Whigs of Ohio held their State Convention about the first of this month, for the purpose of nominating State officers. Hon. Samuel F. Vinton was nominated for Governor.

Resolutions were adopted re-affirming the Whig platform of a protective Tariff, encouragement to Internal Improvements by the General Goverment, and recommending Gen. Winfield Scott as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. The Resolutions further compliment President Fillmore, and affirm that, inasmuch as the compromise measures of the last Congress *were not recommended by a Whig President* nor adopted by a party vote in Congress, they are not and cannot be regarded as party measures, and therefore perfect freedom of opinion shall be tolerated among Whigs in reference to them.

So the Ohio Whigs have refused to endorse the compromise measures, and have nominated General Scott for the Presidency. Let these facts be remembered.

Gen. Scott's prospects for the Whig nomination are brightening daily. He is sure of the support in Convention of Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York—the three largest States in the Union. Seward is for him.

Will the North Carolina Whig leaders support him? With some honorable exceptions we predict *they will.* But time will show.

THE CONVENTION—WILL IT EVER ADJOURN? Two weeks since, fortified by the opinions of many of its members, we flattered the people with the hope that the Convention would adjourn by the 15th July. That hope is now blasted. Only one week remains of the predicted time, and it will be impossible to complete their work in that time. May we not, however, seriously hope that *three* weeks will be amply sufficient for the work, and that the 1st of August will find the members ready to leave the monotonous scene, and return to their wives, families and sweethearts, or pay a visit to the invigorating, cool breezes of the mountains or sea-side? Unless the Constitution be adopted by the 1st of August, the popular vote upon its ratification cannot be taken this year. It is all-important that it should be completed by the 1st of August, to have it voted upon at the October election. Naughty suspicions of some persons have gone forth that this Convention cannot make a Constitution; we are not yet ready to give in to this version; and, in the name of the people, we invoke the Convention to stop their speeches, work actively, and complete the Constitution by the 1st August, at the least.

Rich. Enquirer.

The standing question in Virginia now is, will the Convention ever adjourn?

This Virginia Convention has done more to settle the question of Convention in this State than all the Speeches of Gen. Bynum and Sam Fleming put together, in favor of the proposition, could have done. The Virginia Convention has, therefore, done *this* State, at least, some service. We hope Virginia may be greatly benefitted by its deliberations, but we hope, above all things else, *that it will adjourn.* To adjourn or *not* to adjourn—"that's the question."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on the 7th instant, bringing three days later intelligence from Europe.

Cotton had again declined at Liverpool ⅛ to ¼d. The sales of the week were 34,000 bales. Flour had declined 6d. But little doing in corn. Tobacco unchanged and quiet.

The Havre Cotton Market was brisk, at an advance of two to three francs.

The receipts of the World's Fair on the 25th June were £2,700, and the visitors about 60,000.

The political news is not important.

The Savannah News notices as evidence of the prosperity of Southern manufactures, the fact that cargoes of manufactured Cotton Cloths intended for export to the North, are constantly arriving in that City from the interior of the State. These goods have been manufactured to order, and are destined for Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, where they will compete with the Eastern goods sold in those markets.

MESSRS. RUFFIN AND STANLY.

We copy from the Goldsborough Republican and Patriot, the following account of the discussion in Goldsborough on the 4th instant, between Messrs. Ruffin and Stanly:

"THE DISCUSSION AT GOLDSBOROUGH. We have only time to make a brief notice of the discussion between Messrs. Ruffin and Stanly at Goldsborough on the fourth. The discussion lasted from 2 o'clock until after 6 P. M., and was listened to attentively by the large audience.

Mr. Stanly led in the discussion, and spoke in his usual manner. There had been much agitation in the last Congress; it was a question of power between the North and the South. He proceeded immediately to defend his course in Congress. His vote for the admission of California was next to the best vote in his life. He was for admitting her; the more States there were, the better for the Government. No one can tell what horrors we should now be enduring if California had not been admitted. The second question was that of New Mexico. There was danger of a civil war; Mr. Fillmore made a proposition to settle the boundary and give Texas $10,000,000. He (Mr. Stanly) would have given $50,000,000 rather than see a civil war. It was no bribe.

Mr. Stanly defended his votes also for Utah, New Mexico, and the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. He voted for the last because it took away from the North all cause of complaint. He defended the masses at the North as being sound on the slavery question—ridiculed States Rights as a hypocritical doctrine—enlarged on Jackson's proclamation and argued that he was a good Jackson man. This doctrine of secession was a dangerous one; he would go for what Gen. Jackson did, go for the Force Bill, and send a fleet to South Carolina, if she seceded, to keep her from entangling herself with foreign alliances. He discussed the Newbern platform, and admitted that a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law would be a most decided aggression upon the South.

He advocated a change in the Tariff. Iron makers had lost greatly by the present tariff, and he intimated that he would not oppose a change. After discussing several other points he closed.

Col. Ruffin made a most triumphant reply. We have seldom seen one man get so much the advantage of another as Col. Ruffin did of Mr. Stanly. He commenced by announcing that he appeared before the people of Wayne to give them his views, and he should do so now. He travelled by a different road from Mr. Stanly. The latter had declared in his speech in Congress that slavery was an evil. He (Ruffin) did not believe slavery to be either a social, moral or political evil. He entertained the old Republican Doctrines. He differed from Mr. Stanly in this right of secession. He denied that he was either a secessionist or a disunionist, and he challenged the proof. He believed that a State has the right to secede for adequate cause. The Whigs had now got up the cry of Disunion against the Democrats. Whigs always cried out that the Democrats were going to *ruin* the country. Such was the cry when the Democrats passed the Tariff and Sub-Treasury laws, and such was their cry now. But those laws had been passed, and had saved the country.

Col. Ruffin maintained that the right of secession was the doctrine of the Fathers of the Constitution. Washington had admitted it, Macon and Jefferson had maintained it strongly, and it was the doctrine of Madison, the father of the Constitution. In the Convention that adopted the Constitution, a motion to give the General Government power to coerce a State had been twice voted down. The right of secession was a part of the old States Rights doctrine of the Republican party.

The Compromise was next taken up. He held that the South had not received justice from the North in this Compromise, but as they are the laws of the land, and he wished to show his devotion to the Union, he was willing to abide by them. California had been brought in irregularly, in order to enable Gen. Taylor to evade the Proviso, and it had excluded slavery because it could not be admitted as a slave State. The South was fairly entitled to a division of that State according to the Missouri Compromise line.

In the Texas question the South had been unjustly dealt with. Texas was threatened with the power of the General Government, and she was compelled to take the offer made her. The Abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, had been declared by nearly all the Whiss of North Carolina in the Legislature, a violation of the Constitution. Yet Mr. Stanly had voted for this bill and boasted of it. The next thing done will be to abolish slavery in the District. There was nothing to justify the vote of Mr. Stanly.

In the Fugitive Slave Law, the South had only got her rights, and this had been carried through Congress by Democratic votes. He asked if the Whig's here were willing to support Northern Whigs, such as those of Pennsylvania, in warring upon this bill.

Col. Ruffin then examined Mr. Stanly's notorious speech in Congress, examined the Whig platform and showed up its inconsistencies, discussed briefly the old questions, Tariff, &c., and concluded. His speech was received with immense applause.

Mr. Stanly replied in a very rapid manner, evidently somewhat irritated, and Col. Ruffin rejoined. The Democratic Candidate sustained himself nobly, and to the entire satisfaction of the Democracy of Wayne."

ANOTHER BLOODY TRAGEDY.

Probable Death of three young men in a Rencontre near Lynchburg.—The Lynchburg Virginian of Thursday has the following account of another bloody and serious rencontre near Lynchburg: "We have barely space to announce the occurrence of a most lamentable event. Sunday night last, Dr. Lorenzo D. Williams, of the county of Amherst, eloped with the eldest daughter of Mr. Richard G. Morris, of the same county—the parties starting from this town and taking the road to Charlottesville. They were pursued by the father and brother of the lady, overtaken in Charlottesville and she recovered. Returning, Mr. M., with his daughter and son, took lodgings, for the night, at Nelson Court House, where they were, in a short time, joined by Dr. Williams and party. Upon entering the supper room, young Mr. Richard Morris, (the son,) seeing Dr. W. and his friends seated at the table, seized a plate and threw it at Dr. W. Pistols were immediately used, and Mr. Morris received two shots, one in the head and the other in the side, of which he died almost instantly. Dr. Williams and a Mr. Hill, who was one of his party, were both severely, and, it is stated, mortally wounded. We are not able, nor have we space to give full details, or make those reflections natural to the happening of so painful and shocking an occurrence. We hope some friend at Nelson C. H. will furnish us with the particulars. The parties, all of whom resided in Amherst County, are highly respectable. Capt. M. (the father,) was once a member of the Legislature from Gloucester County, and is a man of high standing, wealth and influence."

SENATOR DOUGLAS. We cut the following from the Detroit Free Press:

"Mr. Douglas is about forty years of age, and is better known and appreciated as a sound politician and statesman than any of his predecessors in the political field at the same time of life. The intellect of Mr. Douglas contains a strong infusion of political magnetism—an attractive force which leaves him no enemies. He is a full man—not made to be driven into a place in society, but a natural growth, free, liberal, enlightened and courageous. He occupies a corresponding position in the public mind—and is destined to advance as certain as he possesses the proper qualities of head and heart, which the common sentiment of the country has awarded him."

UNITED STATES MINT. The total coinage from January to June inclusive, amounts to twenty-four million two hundred and sixty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars, and the precious metals deposited to twenty millions four hundred and ninety-three thousand three hundred dollars, of which California contributed nineteen millions nine hundred and ninety-five thousand five hundred dollars.

The Norfolk Argus says "we learn that a grand concourse of people were at Old Point on Friday last. The number present is computed to be not less than 7,000, and some estimate it as high as 10,000." This is cheering. It is an evidence that the Southern people are flocking to their own watering places, and neglecting, as they should do under present circumstances, those in the free States.

LITERARY NOTICE.

Twice told Tales and the House of the Seven Gables, by Nathaniel Hawthorne. For Sale by Pomeroy.

Twice told Tales, though published some years ago, attracted little general attention until after the appearance of the Scarlet Letter, which, by its great originality and high-wrought passion, led the reading public to seize with eagerness any work from the same pen. New additions of old works were therefore struck off, and the great wonder now is, that such unmistakeable genius as Hawthorne's should have been so long unappreciated. In none of his works does it appear to so much advantage as in his "Twice told Tales," consisting of two volumes, remarkable principally for their completeness of conception and execution, quiet thoughtfulness, and great artistic finish. Legends of the Province House will compare with any production from the authors of the present day. Their life-like *repose* is their most striking feature; they bear the impress of a great mind, living more in the past than the present. This same repose is, in a great measure, characteristic of "the House of Seven Gables." A quaint old house erected long before the Revolution, is, by the author's unrivalled descriptive powers placed before us, as it were, in the sleepy haze of an autumn day. With such vivid distinctness is the picture drawn, that we imagine ourselves in the far off dreamy days of childhood, playing hide and seek in its numerous corners, plucking Alice's poseys from the roof, or gazing with childish wonder on the grim portrait of the old Colonel.

The house is in itself a character. Its gables, pointed roof, and numerous windows, are features of the whole, and nothing can exceed the expression given to the Shop window. The pathos and humor of the work are admirably blended; while we smile at Miss Pyncheon's vain attempts to arrange her little stock in trade to her satisfaction, and laugh outright at the little managerie devcurer, our hearts are touched by the devotion of the forlorn old maid to her imbecile brother, in spite of his childish abhorrence of her near-sighted scowl and ugly visage. We cannot but admire her heroic struggles with her false pride, which leads her to imagine it a degradation to keep a cent shop for his support. Description, not action, is the charm of the book. We fancy Mr. Hawthorne must have been seated in Clifford's arm chair beneath the painted gables of the old house, watching a real Phœbe flitting from the scarlet beans to the Pyncheon chickens, or standing in dreamy revery beside Maule's well, while he penned his life-like sketches of them.

Yet the book is not without its faults; it is too long for the action; we tire of descriptions though they may be all graphic, and long for greater action. The first fifty pages are decidedly the best; the character of Holgrave strikes us as a failure. He may be a thorough go-a-head Yankee, but still he is not the Yankee phase that we would have given the useful little hand of Phœbe to. Like her, we are often in doubt whether he is friendly or inimicable to Miss Hepzibah and her brother. There is no vitality, no passion in the single love scene, if such it can be called, which takes place between them; and were he not the only character whom it is possible for her to marry, in order to end the book properly, we should be in doubt whether at theend of the chapter she would say "yes" or "no." We cannot agree with those critics who pronouncethis Mr. Hawthorne's best work. It has not the depth of thought, subtle fascination, nor striking peculiarity of the Scarlet Letter; yet it produces a dreamy quiet in the brain far more pleasing than the feverish excitement left by a perusal of the former.

THE PROPERTY QUALIFICATION. As the *people* will properly attend to the matter, we have but little to say in regard to the doctrine started for and by General Dockery, in regard to persons going to Congress who have no property. From a communication in to-day's paper, we learn that an organ (or melodeon) of the General has put forth the following as a *prop*-osition or a position upon which the General wishes to be elected. A wonderful "*prop*," it is without the Oh Scizzors! or oh-sition.

"No man should go to Congress no matter what his abilities if he be poor.'"

In England a man may become a Peer of the Realm—a Prime Minister, which is in fact KING, altough he may be *poor*, but in our *Republican* Country, Dockery and his organs (or melodeons) start the idea that a *poor man* should not be permitted to sit among the *rich* "elect" in Washington. Really, the General must have got into what punch calls the "super-human felicities," when he and his organs and melodeons play that sort of tune.

No poor man to go to Congress! why the *Tories* of Old England preach that doctrine, and the sensible patriots of all countries go against it, even England herself, with royalty upon her constitution is against it. And the United States Government says in words to this effect, That if Capt. Caldwell be elected by his fellow citizens, he shall be entitled to a seat in Congress by the side of the richest and proudest man that may grace or *dis*-grace a seat there.

But Gen. Dockery and his organs and melodeons, have found a higher law, to say a poor man shall *not* have a seat in Congress. WHAT SAY THE PEOPLE?
Charlotte Hornet's Nest.

Now what does General Dockery say about coercion? Why, he says that if any State, or fraction of a State, East or West, North or South, violates the laws of our general government, and he at such a time were a member of Congress, he would vote means and men to coerce such violators of the laws.
Wadesborough Argus.

This is about Col. Gaither's position. These gentlemen if elected will be obliged as soon as they take their seats to vote men and money to coerce Massachusetts and Vermont, for these States have laws upon their statute books, making it a highly criminal offence to execute the laws of the General Government within their limits. It is strange, though, that all this thunder of coercion is intended by these gentlemen for South Carolina, *who has not offended*, and they have never a word to say about these Abolition States *which have already nullified the laws*. That sticks in our craw. *Ashville News.*

"I wish," said a Virginian to his brother, resident in Ohio, "to emancipate one hundred slaves, and I desire you to take them to Ohio." "I cannot do it," replied the brother; "the citizens of Ohio will not allow me to bring one hundred slaves among them to settle; but do you take them to Wheeling, and there place them on a steamboat for Cincinnati, and speak of taking them to New Orleans; and while you are looking out for another boat, give the chance, and *the abolitionists will steal the whole of them* and run them off, and then celebrate a perfect triumph over them. But if you take them to the same men, and ask them to receive and take care of them they will tell you to take care of them, yourself."

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE. Among the many rumors now in circulation is one to the effect that an agent of the Sandwich Islands is now in Washington, with two propositions for our government—one that the islands should be annexed to the United States. It is said that, in case the project of annexation should be entertained by our government, the King of the islands is prepared to resign, so that a republican constitution, in unison with the principles of this confederation, may be adopted in the islands.
Norfolk Argus.

The Tadpole Dress is the title given to the new female costume by the anti-reformers. The "Tom Boy Habit" is also one of the elegant designations. The New York Sunday Times speaks of it as a sort of "union and compromise" costume, half Turkish, half Yankee, with a little touch of the circus.

Will nobody choke some of those fellows?

The prospect of the tobacco crop for the present year, from all accounts, is far more unpromising than it was the past year. The plants suffered essentially in the early part of the season from the cold weather, and since then from the continued drought.
Norfolk Argus.

[For the Standard.]

SUNRISE PRAYER MEETING OF 4TH JULY.

It cannot but be gratifying to every one to observe how faithfully this time honored exercise is kept up by the citizens of this place. We believe that we stand almost if not entirely alone in this most appropriate service. But how might it become this whole nation! Blessed and honored as we are, in holding the position of the happiest, most enlightened and prosperous nation on earth; pensioners upon the bounties of Almighty God; and recipients in an unbounded measure of the inestimable gifts of civil, political and religious liberty, nothing surely could be more seeming than on the Anniversary of our National Independence, to let the first exercise of the day consist in a convocation of the people to render thanks for the mercies already vouchsafed to us, and implore the continuance and perpetuity of our free institutions. It is to the world a most open appeal to the King of Nations, for the uprightness and integrity of our purpose. What a spectacle would the scene of Friday morning have presented to the courtier of St. James or other of the autocracies and monarchies of the continent of Europe? In the bosom of one it would have been but to revive the dormant gangrene of despotism, lest their subjects should be free; in the heart of the downtrodden subject, it would have been the rekindling of the noblest aspiration for liberty and a determination once more to draw the sword and strike for liberty or the grave; and to all a palpable demonstration of the sentiment of this independent people, that the declaration of independence was not the illegal compact of rebels, but the solemn protestation of pure, honest and upright citizens; that it was not signed without looking first to Heaven, and relying on the strength of that Warrior who went to battle with David, King of the Israelites; and that we remember and appreciate our liberty and forget not to render thanks for the same.

We believe that this annual meeting owes its origin to the venerable and lamented Rev. William McPheeters, D. D., for many years Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this City—a true Philanthropist, a most loyal subject to the Constitution, and an indefatigable servant of his God and his country. With the most grateful recollections, his memory still lives green in the hearts of his fellow citizens. But among the many monuments which this useful and lamented man has left to his memory, few reflect with more honor or will be preserved with more sacred zeal than this. He lived himself in the most unwavering confidence and reliance on the assistance of Heaven, and considered a nation as an individual, with the same necessities, capacities and responsibilities; and as weak in council, powerless in war and feeble in national polity without the guidance of the God of battles and King of Nations. With these sentiments he proposed a great many years ago, a Sunrise Prayer-Meeting on the Anniversary of our National Declaration; and ever since, without wavering, this exercise has been scrupulously observed, as can be testified by many of our oldest citizens. Long may it be preserved, not simply as a token of respect to the memory of this good and useful man; but for its own moral intrinsic worth. Aye, and longer may the benefits for which we have rendered thanks, and the blessings for which we have offered our prayers, be granted to us. May our free institutions be perpetuated, that generations yet unborn may enjoy in a multiplied degree the blessings we enjoy, and the name of Washington be as old, yet more fresh than the name of Cæsar Augustus.

Raleigh, July 8, 1851.

A REAL "BLOOMER" IN RICHMOND. Yesterday afternoon our youngest "devil" rushed into our presence, startling us from a reverie, and, with much excitement in his manner, announced that a live Bloomer, with a female companion, was dashing up 9th st., from Main. She moved rapidly up Broad, then down Grace and 8th to Main st., where we caught a glimpse of her, as she was followed by a train of boys—the inmates of every house, and the passengers on the street, peering at the novel phenomenon with the liveliest curiosity. Her dress, falling below the knee, was of scarlet; the Turkish trowsers snow-white, the bootees red, and a pink Bloomer hat. She carried a parasol, to conceal her *blushes*, we suppose. We hear that she is a rather faded nymph of the *pave*, recently attached to the stage. The dress is quite picturesque and pretty, and well suited to tripping along. But, with the *prestige* under which we saw saw it yesterday, we must protest against being considered as committed to it. *Richmond Enquirer.*

SIMPLICITY OF DRESS. Female loveliness never appears to so good advantage as when set off with simplicity of dress. No artist ever decks his angels with towering feathers and gaudy jewelry; and our dear human angels, if they would make good their title to that name, should carefully avoid ornaments, which properly belong to Indian squaws and African princesses. These tinselries may serve to give effect on the stage or on the ball-room floor, but in daily life there is no substitute for the charm of simplicity. A vulgar taste is not to be disguised by gold and diamonds. The absence of a true taste and refinement or delicacy, cannot be compensated for by the possession of the most princely fortune. Mind measures gold, but gold cannot measure mind. Through dress the mind may be read, as through the delicate tissue of the lettered page. A modest woman will dress modestly. A really refined and intellectual woman will bear the marks of careful selection and taste.

THE POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, by the census just taken, is shown to be within a fraction of twenty-one millions. Ireland will show about eight millions, nearly the same that it was ten years ago. The population of the United States, by the last census, was 23.437,884, which is 2,428,353 more than that of England and Scotland. Our increase in the ten years was 6,283,496, or 36.8 per cent; the British increase was 2,263,550, or 12.1 per cent. We are, therefore, multiplying our population three times as rapidly as Great Britain. The following are the details: England and Wales, 8,754,554 males and 9.151,277 females—total, 17.905,821. Scotland, 1,353,522 males, 1,507,162 females—total, 2,870,784. Islands in the British seas, 66,511 males and 76,406 females—total 142,916. The population of London is males 1,104,356, females 1,258,785. *Balt. Sun.*

"A LIBERAL EDUCATION." It is quite common to hear the phrase "liberal education" used by careless speakers as synonymous with collegiate or academical education; whereas they by no means import the same thing. A liberal education is often acquired, like the learning of that wonderful scholar, Adam Clark, without the aid of an university, while a college education is often the most *il*-liberal education in the world. The ancient languages and the higher mathematics are very properly called "liberal studies," but whether the student becomes liberally educated in them will depend much more on the manner than the place of his study. We are thus critical about the use of these words because there is a manifest injustice in inculcating, by a false form of speech, the idea that there are no liberal scholars who have not a parchment certificate of the fact. *Boston Post.*

THE HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE. A young spark who boarded at one of our principal hotels, managed for a long time, by one artifice or another, to postpone the payment of his bill. At last the landlord became quite impatient, and stepping up to his juvenile boarder, slapped him gently on the shoulder and asked him for some money. "I have not a red cent about me at present," was the laconic reply. "But, my dear sir," said the landlord, "I can't afford to keep a boarding house without being paid." "Well, d—n it!" exclaimed our young philosopher, "if you can't afford it, sell out to some one that can!"
San Francisco Public Balance.

ARISTOCRACY. When the French Gen. Foy was once entering, with much fervor, into a political discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, and had just pronounced the word *aristocracy*, a loud voice from the Ministerial side sternly demanded its meaning. "*Aristocracy*" answered he at once, and calmly, "*aristocracy* in the nineteenth century, is the league, the coalition of those who wish to consume without producing; to live without working; to occupy all public places, without being competent to fill them; to seize upon all honors, without meriting them. That is Aristocracy!"

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. The Warrenton (Va.) Piedmont Whig, of the 5th instant, says:

"We understand that the number of visitors at the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs is greater than usual at this early season. Every arrangement has been made for their comfort and convenience, and there is no establishment in the country that offers superior inducements to ladies and gentlemen in pursuit of health or pleasure relaxation.

THE FLOWERS OF GOD.

BY REV. JAMES GILBORNE LYONS, L. L. D.

"Consider the lilies of the field."

The welcome flowers are blossoming,
In joyous troops reveal'd
They left their dewy buds and bells
In garden, mead, and field;
They lurk in every sunless path
Where forest children tread;
They dot, like stars, the sacred turf,
Which lies above the dead.

They sport with every playful wind,
That stirs the blooming trees,
And laugh on every fragrant bush,
All full of toiling bees.
From the green marge of lake and stream,
Fresh vale and mountain sod,
They look in gentle glory forth—
The pure sweet flowers of God.

They come, with genial airs and skies,
In summer's golden prime,
And to the stricken world give back
Lost Eden's blissful clime.
Outshining Solomon they come,
And go full soon away,
But yet, like him, they meekly breathe
True wisdom while they stay.

"If God," they whisper, "smiles on us,
And bids us bloom and shine,
Does He not mark, oh faithless man!
Each wish and want of thine?
Think, too, what joys await in Heaven
The blest of human birth,
When rapture, such as woos thee now,
Can reach the bad on earth!"

Redeemer of a fallen race!
Most merciful of kings!
Thy hallowed words have clothed with power
Those frail and beauteous things.
All taught by Thee, they yearly speak
Their message of deep love,
Bidding us fix, for life and death,
Our hearts and hopes above.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Condition of the Markets.

NEW YORK, July 8—6, P. M. The advices by the Canada have, thus far, had no special effect on our market.

Government stocks are somewhat firmer. Sales of U. S. 6's of 1868 at ⅛ advance. New loans, coupons, 121 bid. Reading RR, 7⅞. Canton 66. Exchange on London 10 a 10⅛ prem.

Flour steady. Sales of 3,000 bbls. State brands, common to straight, at 4 25 a $4 31; sales also of 3,750 bbls. Genesee at 4 43¾ a $4 50; Southern 4 50 a $4 56¼. Corn meal 2 94 a $3. Rye flour $3 44.

The grain market is quiet. Small sales of red wheat at 95 cents a $1; Genesee $1 12. Sales of 30,000 bushels corn at 57 a 58 cents for mixed; round yellow 59 a 60 cents. Sales of 2,000 bushels rye at 72 cents. Oats 44 a 46 cents.

The provision market presents no change. New mess pork $14 50. Bacon—shoulders, 6¼ a 7¾ cts.; sides, 8 a 8½ cents; hams, 8¾ a 10¾ cents. Lard, in bbls., 8 a 8⅝ cents; kegs, 9 a 9½ cents.

Groceries quiet. Sales of 50 hhds. New Orleans sugar at 5 cents per lb. Molasses unchanged. Rio coffee 8½ a 9¼ cents. Rice 3¼ a 3⅝ cents, as to quality.

Cotton is dull. Sales of 950 bales at previous prices.

Sales of Ohio whisky in bbls, at 23½ cents.

Sales of 160 hhds. Kentucky tobacco, at 6 50 to $8 50.

Intelligence from Mexico—New Orleans Cotton Market, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5. Advices from Mexico to the 24th ultimo state that the Government has issued a decree prohibiting all labor and scientific examination at Tehuantepec, and ordering all Americans engaged therein to leave the Republic. The American Consul at Havana has been recalled for participation in the schemes of Lopez. There are many rumors of a revolution in favor of Santa Anna.

Sales yesterday of 1,500 and to-day of 500 bales of Cotton at 7¾ a 8¼ cents for middling, and 10½ cents for fair. The stock is 71,000 bales, and the receipts at all the ports 208,000 bales ahead of last year.

A STREET EXHIBITION. Yesterday morning crowds of persons gathered round a small one-horse carriage, near the Centre Market, for the purpose of viewing a remarkable *lusus naturæ*. The object of such great attraction to the many (to the few repulsive) was seated in the vehicle, and is a young man named Almon, a native of North Carolina.

The peculiarities of his appearance are, that one hand somewhat resembles the claw of a bird, and the other that of a crab. He has parts of four legs, with some portion of a fifth, and only three toes in all! These malformations are nakedly exposed. The remainder of the body is in good form, and the head would become any man having the power of locomotion.

A companion superintends the exhibition, and receives whatever small sums of money the benevolent may bestow towards the support of the entirely helpless individual. *Washington Republic.*

NEW VARIETY OF SWEET POTATO. A gentleman residing in South Alabama writes to a friend in Louisville, concerning a variety of the Sweet Potato, supposed to be from Peru. He says: It is altogether different and much superior to any variety of this root hitherto known. It is productive, and attains a prodigious size, even upon the poorest sandy land, and the roots remain without change from the time of taking them out of the ground until the following May. The plant is singularly easy of cultivation, growing equally well from the slip or vine, the top or vine of the full grown plant being remarkably small; the inside is as white as snow. It is dry and mealy, and the saccharine principle contained resembling in delicacy the flavor of fine virgin honey.

SUBLIME TRUTHS. Let a man have all the world can give him, he is still miserable, if he has a grovelling, unlettered, undevout mind. Let him have his gardens, his fields, his woods, his lawns, for grandeur, plenty, ornament, and gratification; while at the same time God is not in all his thoughts. And let another have neither field nor garden; let him only look at nature with an enlightened mind; a mind which can see and adore the Creator in his works, can consider them as demonstrations of his power, his wisdom, his goodness and truth—this man is greater as well as happier in his poverty, than the other in his riches—the one is little higher than the beast, the other but a little lower than an angel. *Jones of Nayland.*

PRESIDENTIAL. The Natives of Alleghany County, Pa., recommend Garret Davis of Ky. for President, and Dr. Reynell Coates of N. J. for Vice-President.

The *Knoxville* (Tenn.) *Whig*, edited by the eccentric Parson Brownlow, nominates Millard Fillmore for President, and the Whig candidate for Governor of Tennessee, Gen. William B. Campbell, for Vice President.

Gen. Scott has now been nominated for the Presidency by Whig State Conventions in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michagan and Indiana, and by public meetings and papers in several other States. Every Whig paper in Maine, the Showhegan paper states, favors Scott's nomination.

THE BOOK OF MORMON was written by Solomon Spaulding in 1812 at Cincinnati, as a romance, entitled "The Manuscript found" It came into the possession of Joseph Smith and Solomon Rigdon about 1827, and was published by Joe Smith with the assistance of a man named Harris, who furnished the means in 1830. On the sixth of April, 1830, the Mormon stake (church) began with seven members, three of whom were Smiths—the father and brother of Joe.

MR. CALHOUN'S MANUSCRIPT. We are happy to have it in our power to state, upon the most reliable authority, that this anxiously looked for work, for the publication of which, the Legislature at its last session, made a liberal appropriation, is now in the Binder's hands, and will be ready for delivery in a few days. *Charleston Sun.*

Mr. Fennimore Cooper, the author, is so ill, as we learn from the New York Tribune, that he is not expected to live. On Saturday last, in the evening, he received the sacrament preparatory to dissolution. Mr. Cooper is now about 60 years of age.

LANDS FOR SALE
In the State of Arkansas.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following described Lands, situate in the county of Independence, at a distance of from two to four miles from Batesville; on several of said separate tracts of land there are improvements, and will be sold on good terms:

N E qr of the S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N W qr of the N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W S W hlf of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 13 N, R 6 W.

Persons desirous to purchase will please call on W C. Bevens, Esq, of Batesville, who is fully authorized to make sale of any of the above described lands, or to the undersigned at his place of residence, six miles east of Batesville. ISAAC CORNELL.

Batesville, June 10, 1851. 72—1a$5.

N. B. The titles to the above lands emanate from the General Government, and are clear of all encumbrances whatever. I. C.

New and Beautiful Series of Juvenile Books.

THE GOOD CHILD'S LIBRARY. Illustrated with Oil Colored Illuminations. The object of the "Good Child's Library," is to encourage a taste for Scripture reading, by presenting some of the most interesting portions of the New Testament narrative, in the attractive form of verse. While the children read these verses, they will not only become acquainted with the principal events in the lives of our Blessed Saviour and His Apostles—their travels, their sufferings and their death—but they will see that the Bible is a readable book, and a book that may be read every day, without any fear of becoming the unhappy being that some persons suppose; and besides this, the tone which is given to the affections, the minds, and the morals of children by such reading, is of almost infinite value.

In order to combine things pleasing and things useful, to the greatest possible extent, the publishers have gotten up at a great expense, especially for this work, some of the most beautiful Scripture designs that have ever been published. These Pictures are printed in Oil Colors—an expensive, but a finished and highly artistical process, of which the publishers are the originators in this country. Each history is illustrated handsomely with them.

There are in all twelve books; each book being completet in itself, and containing a full history.

The "Good child's Library" is composed of the following books:—

Scenes in the Life of the Saviour; Scenes in the Life of St. Peter; Scenes in the Life of St. John; Scenes in the Life of St. Paul; Scenes in the Lives of St. Matthew, St. Jude, and St. Simon; Scenes in the Lives of St. Stephen, Timothy, St. Mark, and St. Luke; Scenes in the Lives of St. Philip, St. Bartholomew, and St. Thomas; Scenes in the Lives of St. Andrew, St. James, and St. James the Less.; The Sermon on the Mount; The Parables of the Saviour; The Miracles of the Saviour; Texts for Children.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh July 8, 1851. 72—

State of North Carolina, Bertie Co.

IN EQUITY.
Spring Term, 1851.

Sam'l Williams and wife and others, *vs.* John P. Harrell and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William J. Britton, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Standard six weeks, for him to appear at the Court House in Windsor on the third Monday of September next, and answer, plead, or demur to the bill of the complainants, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and set to hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, L. S. Webb, Clerk and Master of said Court at office the third Monday of March, 1851.

L. S. WEBB, C. M. E.
July 12, 1851. [Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2.] 62—6w.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE acting Trustees of this long established Seminary, take great pleasure in announcing to the public that they have engaged the services of Mr. BENJ. R. HUSKE, who will hereafter conduct the Academy as Principal.

Mr. Huske is a native of the State, and a graduate of our University, and has for sometime been engaged, very successfully in teaching in the town of Fayetteville. His learning, fine temper, and Christian character, give assurance to Parents that his duty to children entrusted to his charge will be ably and conscienciously performed.

The exercises of the next session will commence on Monday, the 21st instant, and as the course of instruction is preparatory to the University, the sessions in future will correspond with those of Chapel Hill.

Terms of Tuition, including courses, $21,00, always in advance. No deduction made, unless in case of protracted illness. By order of the Board,
E. A. HEARTT, *Sec.*

REFERENCES—President and Faculty of the University of N. C.; Charles G. Haigh, Esq., Hon. R. Strange, Edward J. Hale, Esq., Fayetteville.

July 5, 1851. 71—6w.

NOTICE.

ON the third Monday of August, 1851, I shall expose to public sale as the law directs, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, the following land and town lots, or enough thereof to satisfy the taxes for 1847, due in 1848, and cost of advertising.

	Tax.
Bledsoe and Johnson, one town lot, valued at $1,000, not listed, only Bledsoe's half deed,	$2 60
Moses A. Bledsoe, 139 acres, $556,	6 20
Ditto for S. J. Baker, Guard, 500 acres, $5,000,	14 60
Elizabeth Bell, one town lot,	16
Elizabeth Barber, one lot, $400,	1 05
Sally Chavers, part lot 46,	91
A. G. Drake, one lot, $2,000,	15 70
Catherine Gooch, one lot, $75,	20
Absalom Mangum, part lot 39,	1 27
Jesse Pettiford, one lot, $50,	88
Hannah Sturdevant, ¼ lot, $125,	33
James Terry, ¼, not listed,	1 08
Leethy Wilkins, one lot, $400,	2 64
Estate of Calvin Whitaker, part 68, $200,	72
Lavina Bell, part 109, $400,	1 04
Martha Spivey, ¼ acre, $200,	52
E. Miller, ¼, $150,	39
Mary Miller, ¼, $50,	13

WILLIE POPE, *former Sheriff.*
July 7, 1851. 71—td.

$30,000 STATE BONDS!

TREASURY OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.
June 24th, 1851.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until the 26th of July next, for the purchase of thirty thousand dollars worth of bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and principal payable at the end of twenty years. Issued under an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina at the Session of 1848-'49, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company." Persons bidding will endorse on their letters, "Proposals for State Stocks." DANIEL W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.
Raleigh, N. C., June 24, 1851. 67—td.

STRAY MULE.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, living about nine miles North-West from Raleigh, about five weeks ago, a mare MULE, two years old, a bright sorrel, and well grown, with a black streak across its shoulders and along its back. There is also a scar above and below the left knee of said Mule. This Mule has never been broken.

The Subscriber will pay a liberal reward to any person who will take up and return said Mule to him, or for any information which may lead to its recovery.

CALVIN NICHOLS.
Wake County, July 7, 1851. 71—3tpd.

Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School.

THE next Session of Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School will commence on Friday the, 18th of July. The number of boarders in our own family, being limited, persons desiring situations will please make early application.

Circulars containing course of study, terms, &c., can be had of the Principal, Rev. Robert Burwell, Hillsborough, N. C.

June 10, 1851. 872—4w.

BY PROF. W. M. GILLESPIE. The Philosophy of Mathematics, Translated from the French of Augustus Comte.

By the "Author of the Maid of Orleans." The Gold Worshiners, or the Days we live in—a Novel.

Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, July 10th, 1851. 72—

North Carolina Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA,
One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.
RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of R. Tucker & Son having been dissolved by the death of the Senior partner, it becomes necessary to collect all its outstanding claims and wind up its affairs as soon as practicable. All persons, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, as Surviving partner, or in his absence to Rufus S. Tucker.

W. H. H. TUCKER.
Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—

NEW FIRM.

THE Undersigned having associated themselves together in the Mercantile business, as successors to R. Tucker & Son, will contine the business under the name of W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Sincerely grateful to the public for the liberal patronage so long bestowed upon the Establishment, they respectfully solicit, and will spare no pains to merit its continuance.

W. H. H. TUCKER,
R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—

$25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 23d of May, a negro man, PEYTON, aged twenty-two years. Said boy is a bright mulatto, about six feet one or two inches high, and weighs from one hundred and eighty to ninety pounds; he has fine white teeth a little swollen beneath the eyes from physical cause, and has a large sore on one of his wrists. When he left home he carried off one of Allen's Revolving Pistols. The last time heard from, he was making his way towards the Raleigh and Wilmington Rail Road. He has also been seen about Poplar Spring meeting house, and Thos. Alston's plantation, near the Raleigh and Gaston Road. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confined in any jail within the State. WILLIAM JEFFREYS, Sr.

Rockrest, Franklin, June 30, 1851. 72—to.

Register insert four times and forward account to this office.

THE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

A MEETING of the Subscribers will be held at Henderson, on Tuesday the 23d instant. As it is desirable there should be a full meeting, the City of Petersburg and the counties of Warren, Granville, Franklin, and Wake are each requested to send a deputation of five persons with proxies from other subscribers with authority to adopt such measures as may be deemed most advisable for securing whatever portion of the 400,000 dollars shall remain unsubscribed. And the other Counties are earnestly requ

EXCELSIOR.

PYFER & CO.

Those Truly Fortunate and Far Famed

LOTTERY BROKERS,

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

(Whose single purpose for years has been to dispense the radiant smiles of the "Fickle Goddess," to their Correspondents,) has also rendered entirely unnecessary any pretext for self-laudation, for their

CUP OF GLORY IS FULL.

Every section of the Union will bear witness to the Glorious and almost Magic Luck of this fortunate house.

Correspondents all over the country have realized Splendid Fortunes from small outlays at

PYFER & CO'S GREAT PRIZE AGENCY.

CONTINUED SUCCESS!

WONDERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES!

167,483 Dollars!

Paid in Prize Money during the month of June, by the far-famed PYFER & CO., to the patrons of their truly Lucky House.

Every body should try their luck!

One Order to this great Prize firm may secure a fortune.

Prize payments at PYFER & CO'S made in Gold at sight.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

Please bear in mind that Lotteries advertised by PYFER & CO. are legalized by the New Constitutio of Maryland.

Brilliant Schemes for July, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date July.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
3	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	45 00
7 5 of	12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
8	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
10	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
11	13,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	4	12 00
12	51,322	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	50 00
14	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
15	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
16	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
17	26,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
19	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
21	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	30 00
22	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
23	30,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
24	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
25	17,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4	16 00
26	60,000	78 Nos	20 drawn	20	100 00
28 3 of	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
29	17,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
30	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
31	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

July 1, 1851. 67—

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1851.

Willis Wall *vs.* Willie Wall.

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, on motion, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House, in the city of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next; and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit, otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marrioitt, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday of May, 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Raleigh, June 29, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 32½) 872—6w.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1851.

Willis Wall *vs.* Patience Crocker

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, on motion, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit; otherwise judgement by default final will be granted against her, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday, in May, 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Raleigh, June 29, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 32½.) 872—6w.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1851.

Adison M. Blake *vs.* Dempsey H. Blake.

Original Attachment Levied on Land, Negroes, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, on motion it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit, otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him, and the land, negroes &c. levied on, condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday of May, 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Raleigh, June 29, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 32½.) 872—6w.

GENERAL RULE.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1851.

ORDERED, that all Petitions for altering or establishing Public Roads shall be called for hearing on the first day of each Term, and no such case be heard on any other day of the Term, without a special order appointing any particular case to be heard on another day of the Term, which special order must be made at a Term preceding that at which the case is to be heard.

Ordered, that this Rule be published in the Standard and Register.

Attest JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 27, 1851. 68—6w.

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipulaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr, Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50,—

BABBIT'S Soap, Powder, and Crain's Soap for washing without labor and warranted to take the stains out of table Linen and Napkins. A fresh supply just to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 52—

Parasols and Umbrellas.

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Chéni Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by

J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. —51

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting,
Richard Smith,
John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 16, 1851. 65—

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,

Wake Forest, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 1st Monday in July next, under the supervision of Mr. Wm. M. Crenshaw, late graduate of Randolph Macon College. Mr. Crenshaw comes highly recommended by the faculty of said institution.

Students can be prepared here for College or for the active pursuits of life.

This School may now be regarded as *permanent*; and being situated in a neighborhood distinguished for health and beautiful scenery, a liberal share of patronage will be expected.

TERMS FOR TUITION OF FIVE MONTHS.

7, 10, and $15, according to advancement. No deduction except in cases of protracted illness. Board convenient to the Academy may be obtained at $6 per month.

For further particulars address Dr. W. Hartsfield at Forestville, N. C.

By order of the Trustees.

May 29, 1851. 60—tmJuly.

EVERY MAN

HIS OWN TUNER!

THE Subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the State of North Carolina, for Greave's Patent Chromatic Tuning Forks. This Instrument gives the chromatic scale in equal temperament, sustaining each tone much longer and more distinctly than common Tuning Forks. By its aid, any person whose ear is correct enoughto draw strings to unision, can tune Pianos and similar instruments with perfect correctness.

This instrument will prove of great value to all who reside where the services of professional tuners cannot be procured. Price $6,00. Each set is contained in a small morocco case, and can be easily and safely sent to any part of the country. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. K. W. PETERSILIA.

At the New Music Store.

Raleigh, June 3, 1843. 61—

Notice to Contractors.

THE time for receiving proposals for building a Jail in the town of Warrenton, is lengthened to the 12th of July next, until which time and on that day, sealed proposals will be received to build a Jail in accordance with the plan left at the store of Messrs. John White, & Co. in Warrenton.

ON THE SAME DAY

(Saturday, the 12th of July,) will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 and 18 months, that part of the public square lying between Main and Back Street, and between the lot lately purchased by T. A. Montgomery, Esq., and the Cross street running by James L. Owen's lot.

F. A. THORNTON,
WM. A. BURWELL,
R. C. PRITCHARD,
O. D. FITTS,
G. D. BASKERVILLE.
Commissioners.

Warrenton, N. C. May 29, 1851. 51—td.

NOTICE.

ON the 18th day of July next at the Town of Dobson, in the County of Surry, N. C., the undersigned, as Commissioners, will expose to sale, on a credit of one and two years, the Lots as laid out in said Town. The location of this village is on the table land between Fisher's and Mitchel's River, containing in a good degree excellent water, fine mountain air, and a handsome situation in the middle of a fine Agricultural and Stock growing country.

ELIJAH THOMPSON,
JOHN JARVIS,
JACOB L. FULKE,
DANIEL S. JONES,
ELISHA BANNER, } *Com'rs.*

June 11. 63—td.

Late Publications.

LORD and Lady Harcowit, or Country Hospitalities, a Novel by C. Sinclair; Dealings with the Inquisition, by DeAchilli; Mose among the Britishers; Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts, under the Reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, and Historical Romance; The Mother-in-Law, by Miss Southworth; Harpers New Monthly for June; The Hero of West Wayland, a Tale by Mary Howitt; The Dinnings and their Beaux, by Miss Leslie; The Widow Rugsby's Husband, and other Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs. Received this day At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63

MORE NEW BOOKS.

FIRST Things, a series of Lectures on the Great Facts and Moral Lessons, first revealed to mankind, by Gardner Springs, D. D., 2 vol., 8 no. $3,50. Reading for every Day in Lent, compiled from the writings of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, by the author, Amy Herbert, &c., 1 vol. 75c. The Angel's Song, by Charles B. Taylor, 1 vol. 75c. The Elements of Christian Science, a Treatise upon moral Philosophy and Practice, by Wm. Adams, S. T. P., 1 vol. 8 mo., $1 50. Also, a full supply of Heffman on Cannon Law. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY,

Raleigh, March 26, 1951. 60—

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Stoer of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19: 16—

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.

IN EQUITY.

To Fall Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

DANIEL Vestal, Elizabeth Vestal, Nathan Vestal, John Pruet, and his wife Mary, Stephen Reed, and his wife Ann, David Coble, and his wife Lydia, Rebecca Vestal, Joseph Vestal, Andrew Vestal, Price Vestal, Calvin Vestal, William H. Vestal, Frederick Stafford, and wife Sarah, Jesse Newton and his wife Mary, Hannah Moffit, David Moffitt, Daniel Hill, and his wife Abagail, Isaac L. McCracken, Thomas J. McCracken, William C. Elder, and wife Sarah, Mary E. Henly, Mariam A. Henly, Wm. F. Henley, Wm. H. Boner and wife Anotis, Jesse Vestal, Charles Hutchens and wife Lydia, Jeremiah Vestal, Jones Davis and wife Acbah, John Flemming and wife Arzenith, William Shelton and wife Eunice, John Vestal, Jackson Burender and wife Ann.

versus

Jeremiah Vestal, David Vestal, Silas Booker and wife Rachael, Lydia Gardner, Sarah Smith, Aaron H. Vestal, Charles Vestal, Peter Harmer and wife Blanch, Thomas Vestal, Isaac Edwards and wife Mary, Jonathan Vestal, Saint Vestal, Wm. Hill and wife Achsa, Eli Vestal, Jabin Vestal, Benjamin Edward Vestal, Soloman Hunt and wife Sarah, William Hubbard and wife Ludah, John Atkins and wife Ann, Saint Owen and wife Ruth, Thadeus M. White and wife Rhoda, Urish, Phetneas, Benjamin, Saint and Sarah Hackett, James Dorset and wife Susan, Murphy Moffitt, Libne Moffitt, Joab Moffitt, Wm. Davis and wife Sarah, Wm. Burton and wife Melinda, Zerub Moffitt, Nathan and Elisha Moffit's heirs, David McCracken, Nathan Chamness and wife Mary, Robert McCracken, Alfred V. Coffin, Addison Coffin, Emory D. Coffin, Martha Coffin, and Achsa Hubbard, Alfred Hadley, and wife Achsa, Wm. Harvey and wife Mary, Jacob Newlin and wife Ruth.

It having been made to appear before me that the Defendants above named are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly for three months, notifying said non residents of the filing of said petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be holden for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 3rd Monday of March, A. D 1851. M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

May 20, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $15.) 870—3m.

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.

IN EQUITY.

To Fall Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

Gray Bynum and wife Elizabeth.

VS.

John T. Petty, Winship S. Petty, William Petty, Robert Petty, Thomas F. Petty, John Brantly and wife Nancy, and Marion Brooks and wife Mary George.

IT having been made to appear before me that John T. Petty, Winship Petty and John Brantly and wife Nancy, are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to Act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying said non residents of the filing of said petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 3rd Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 3rd Monday of March, A. D. 1851. M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

May 20, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 870—6w.

Important to

MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT

SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

Warrenton, N. C.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 9th of June ensuing. Extensive buildings are being erected for the accommodation of additional pupils; who will be received and charged only for the time they may continue members of the Seminary. The healthfulness and beauty of situation ocmbined with the advantages of the School commend it to the public.

Terms per Session of Five Months:

Board,	$ 50,00
English Tuition,	12,50
French,	10,00
Music on the Harp and use of Instrument,	35,00
Music on Piano and use of Instrument,	23,00
Music an Guitar and use of Instrument,	20,00
Drawing and Painting,	10,00
Painting in Oil Colors,	15,00
Washing and Fuel,	6,00

No extra charges whatever will be made. Books, Stationery, &c. will be furnished at the lowest retail prices. Circulars will be addressed to those who may desire it. DANIEL TURNER, *Pr.*

Warrenton, May 1, 1851. 53—t20J.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crossitic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crossitic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tt.

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers," Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint is now used almost exclusively where its virtues are known. It is the cheapest and most desirable paint ever used, and any person wishing to try it, can see specimens and procure circulars containing a full account of its merits at my store. I shall shall keep a constant supply for sale. Also, cheap Paint Oil at a very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 9, 1851. 56—

THE FAUQUIER

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Fauquier County, Virginia.

WILL be opened for visitors on the first of June. They are situated on the Rappahannock river, (now navigable,) thirty-eight miles above Fredericksburg, and fifty, nearly due west, from Alexandria.

No pains have been spared to continue the attractions of the place to the votaries of pleasure or the seekers of health. The recent publication in pamphlet of the eminent and Rev Thornton Stringfellow shows, beyond all question, the healing qualities of this water in many diseases—dyspepsia, dropsy, &c. &c. He had spent the previous season here, and made a thorough and sifting examination of the details of the case reported by him, and he is of opinion that the extraordinary medicinal advantages of the Springs have been obscured in the greater allurements to fashionable life.

The railroad from Alexandria is rapidly approaching these Springs, and will soon make the trip a delightfu one from that city and all north of it. In the mean time the stages run tri-weekly from Washington, and will be *daily* after the 1st July. A daily line of stages will be run by Mr. Quisenberry, from Fredericksburg, after 1st July; and in the mean time he engages to send up all passengers, at the regular fare, ($3,) as they may present themselves.

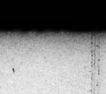
Terms of board same as last year, viz: $86 dollars for the whole season, ending first October; $75 for three months; $60 for two months; $35 for one month; $18 for two weeks; $10 for one week; $1,75 per day. Meals or lodging 50 cents each. Servants, and children under 12 years, half price. No charge for children under 3 years. Horses 50 cents a day, or $10 per month.

DANIEL WARD, *Superintendent.*

May 24, 1851. 59—2m.

American Independence.

Supply Yourselves for the coming 4th of July



Now Landing, the following articles selected with great care in view or the coming Anniversary, which added to my previous stock presents the most complete and extensive assortment ever offered for sale in this City.

75 Boxes Oranges,		Figs	200 Drums, whole
75 do. Lemons,			150 do. Half,
Prunes,			75 do. Qr.
300 Fancy Boxes,		Almonds,	500 lb. Marsailes,
250 Glass Jars,		Do.	500 " Denie,
Raisins,		Do.	500 " Irica,
100 Boxes Bunch,		Do.	800 " Shelled,
300 Qr. "		Walnuts,	400 " Greenoble
50 Layer,			500 " Sicily,
Nuts, 500 Coca Nuts,		Dates,	700 " Arabian.
500 Filberts,		1000 lbs. Palm Nuts.	

Besides Cegars of all brands, Lemon Syrup, Cordial, Pickles, Preserves, French Confectionary, &c. &c. all of which I offer on the most reasonable terms, and warrant them of the most superior quality.

SAM'L. H. MARKS,

Wholesale Confectioner.

Petersburg, Va. June 4th, 1851. 64—

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, to amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in from ten to twenty years and bearing interest at rate of six per cent. payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by act of Assembly, with ample provisions for the payment of principal and interest, and being exempt from taxation also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment, rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DeROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12, 1851. 47—Tt.

THE FAMILY SCHOOL

In Warren County, Near Littleton Depot.

HITHERTO under the charge of the Rev. W. Hooper, will be continued, after the present session, by the Subscriber, assisted by Mr. Thos. C. Hooper. The next session will commence on the 17th July, and the vacations will correspond to those of the University.

TERMS—For Boys entering under 14 years and preparing for College—per Session, $80 } in adv'ce.
For others, $100 }

J. DeB. HOOPER.

April 24th, 1851. 865—12t.w.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Alhambra, by Washington Iraing, Authors revised Edition, being Vol. XV, of Putnam's fine Edition of Irving's Works, one vol. 12, Mo. Muslin, $1,25; Romance Dust, from the Historical Placer, by W. S. Mayor, Author of "Kaloolah," "Berber" &c, one vol. 12 Mo. 75 cts.; The house of the Seven Gables. A Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Author of "Twice Sold Tales," &c, one vol. 12, Mo., $1,00. The Mother in Law, by Mrs. Southworth, Paper, 38 cts.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,

(Late Pomeroy & O'Neal.)

Raleigh, May 27, 1851. 59—

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of th principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols, 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's wurks on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices,

W. L. POMEROY,

(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of Lnglish Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Moroco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair forms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

New Novels.

TIME the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Franconian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Book Store.

By Express.

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do. do. J. BROWN,

No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

Blanks for sale.

BLANK DEEDS for Land, and Blank Warrants for Constables, for sale at the Standard office.

March 26, 1851. 41—tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

FOR 1851.

E. L. HARDING, & CO.

HAVE received within the last week upwards of

$7000 Worth of Superior

READY MADE CLOTHING,

OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

They have bestowed particular care and attention upon the manufacturing of their Goods, and feel confident that they can

Exhibit to their Customers,

The Largest and Cheapest Stock

In this Market.

Those who wish to purchase good fitting Coats, pants, and Vests, made up in a superior style, will be well paid by giving us a call.

Raleigh, April 7th, 1851. 45—4m.

Nathalie—A Tale.

By Julia Kavanagh, author of "Woman in France," &c., 12 mo. pp. 220.

VERY few works of fiction, of the present day, indicate so much talent and power in the writer as Nathalie. It attempts to solve some of the deepest lessons of human life. The interest of the tale is not only well sustained but rises as the narrative advances to the very last. There are many passages of great beauty and elegance, and practical good sense abounds in every page. The scene is laid in the French province of Normandie and the characters are French, which is a pleasing change from the general cast of works of fiction. The principal personages are a single gentleman advancing in years, of a strong mind and powerful passions; and a beautiful, exquisitely sensitive and lovely maiden of Provence, who possesses all the glow of life and fiery passions of the sunny South. The conflict of reason and passion, of pride and love, is portrayed in these pages with a skill seldom equalled. The filling up of this outline is done with rare tact; the contrast of the varied characters heightens the interest connected with each, and adds greatly to the general attractiveness of the work.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,

At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 2d, 1851. 61—

To-Day by Express,

15 Dozen Ladies Colored Kid Gloves.
Canton Crape Shawls, White, Cherry and Buff.
Scolloped Emb'd Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs.
Rich Bonnet Ribbons.
Chemisettes.
Mode Col'd Challeys.
Embroidered Leaf Swiss Muslins.
Embroidering Silk Braids, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

SPRING GOODS FOR 1851.

THE Subscriber is receiving his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods, at his old stand, *No. 9, Fayetteville Street.*

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes,
Hardware, Crockery,
Groceries, &c.

J. BROWN,

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

JUST RECEIVED,

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,)
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans,
Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.

For Sale by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

A Stage Coach for Sale Cheap.

THE Subscriber has at Newbern a nine passenger Stage Coach; it is much worn but will do good service for some time. Having no use for it, he will sell it for $125. Any person wanting such an article will find it a bargain. WM. G. BRYAN.

Newbern, May 23, 1851. 59—1m.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by

J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10—

Works on Cookin, &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprising one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meal of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at

TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851.

Umberellas and Parasols.

WE would invite the Ladies to call and examine our extensive stock of green, blue, and black bordered and Lined, Cambric Silk and Satin Parasols.

Also, French Frame self adjusting Parasols. A great variety of Umbrellas, consisting in part of green, blue and black Silk, Super Scotch gingham, &c.

Just received by R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

Hecker's Prepared Tarina.

THIS article has been carefully and fully tested, and is recomm